

Donconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 525.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1855.

PRICE UNSTAMPED 6d.
STAMPED .. 5d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—UNCEASING NOVELTIES.—RE-ENGAGEMENT OF GEORGE BUCKLAND, Esq.—ENTIRELY NEW SERIES OF DISS. LIVING VIEWS, by CLARE, illustrating the Fashion of LADIES' HEAD DRESSES, from the time of the Conqueror to that of our Gracious Queen, with a Dissertation thereon by ROBERT LACY, Esq. The Unique ORNITHOLOGICAL COLLECTION, arranged in a New Room. Dupont's curious Photographs of the BLOOD GLOBULES; also, Views of PARIS and THAMES WATER, in the MICROSCOPE. LECTURE on the Large Bar of ALUMINIUM, and the ART of POTTERY, by J. H. PATER, Esq. HERR'S NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, with effects, of the ATTACK on the MALAKHOFF, and FALL of SEBASTOPOL; concluding with the FIREWORKS at VERSAILLES, &c., &c. Admission to the whole, 1s.; except to the Ornithological Collection, which will be 6d. extra.

ROYAL PANOPTICON, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—A Ramble through Venice, illustrated by Magnificent Diorama Views—Diorama of the War, including the Fall of Sebastopol, on alternate Mornings and Evenings—Life in Russia, by Mr. Leicester Buckingham, Monday and Friday Evenings—Vocal Entertainment by Miss Beattie Dalton and the Orpheus Glee Union, daily at 1.30 and 7.40—Gigantic Electrical Machine—Cosmorama Views of the Paris Exhibition—Victoria Exhibition, Geelong—St. Petersburg and Moscow—Diving in the Crystal Cistern with Subaqueous Light—Luminous and Chromatic Fountain—Lectures, Demonstrations, &c.—Open daily from Twelve to Five, and from Seven to Ten. Admission, 1s.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a SERVANT of ALL WORK, above Twenty-six years of age, for a small family, in a town eleven miles from London. Character for cleanliness and honesty indispensable. Apply, stating age, salary, &c., by letter, to A. B., 5, Eastcheap, London.

TO CLERKS.—WANTED, a CONFIDENTIAL CLERK to take charge of a Tradesman's Books. This would suit a Solicitor's Clerk or a Schoolmaster in want of a situation. Address, A. B., Nine-Book Office, Princes-street, Cavendish-square.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED a FOREMAN for a WEST END BUSINESS: he must be a good Cutter; none other need apply. Address, stating last situation, age, name, &c., to A. B., 1, Holbe-street, Cavendish-square.

TO IRONMONGERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an active and industrious YOUNG MAN, who has been accustomed to the general country trade. A member of an Independent Church preferred. Apply to J. W. Browne, Warminster.

TO GARDENERS, BAKERS, and MEN-COOKS.—Shortly will be WANTED, a PRINCIPAL GARDENER, to live in a Park-lodge. He must thoroughly understand his business, be married, but without children. Also, a young unmarried man, to reside in the house, as BAKER and MAN-COOK. Apply to Mr. Wilkinson, Tottenham Park School, Herts. P.S. Fit Dissenters will be preferred.

TODRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, an active YOUNG MAN, of business habits. Apply to George Pollard, Chipping Ongar, Essex.

TO DRAPERS and GROCERS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a GOOD BUSINESS in the above line, in a populous neighbourhood in the city of Bristol. Satisfactory reasons will be given for the present Proprietor retiring. Apply to J. Bond, 37, Temple-street, Bristol.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED in a Midland County, TWO respectable YOUNG MEN of experience and high character, to take active and responsible situations. The situation of one is required for the WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, and of the other for the COUNTER and FAMILY TRADE. Business habits and obliging dispositions are essential. Apply, stating age, reference, salary, and any other particulars, to C. W., Milton Club, 14, Ludgate-hill, London.

DRUG and GROCERY TRADES.—VACANCIES for APPRENTICES to each of the above Trades now exist in a Dissenting Family. A very favourable opportunity is thus presented for the thorough acquirement of each business. The Advertiser conducts their business in separate establishments, and afford every domestic comfort and needful recreation to those in their employ. For premiums, and all other particulars, address Hine and Son, Dorchester, Dorset.

TO DISSIDENTING MINISTERS who have a necessity to increase their income, and time to devote to an object not incompatible with their profession. An Established LIFE OFFICE, offering unusual advantages to the Public, has at the present time VACANCIES for SOME SALARIED PROVINCIAL AGENTS, with and without an amount of business required to be done. Applicants are requested to state by letter, prepaid, addressed to Z. B., 53, Aldenham-street, Somers-town, St. Pancras, the following particulars:—age, nature and extent of connexion, proportion of time to be devoted, amount of salary expected, whether any amount of business can be guaranteed, and full particulars, for the consideration of the Company.

A SCHOOLMASTER wishes to ascertain where an OPENING presents for a DAY SCHOOL, in connexion with Dissenters. Apply to Mr. Farey, Bookseller, Kettering, Northamptonshire.

A BED-ROOM or BED and SITTING-ROOM to LET FURNISHED, within thirty-five minutes' walk of the City. Address, W. G., 16, Albion-villas, Dalston.

TWICKENHAM, MIDDLESEX, near the Station.—A comfortable HOME is offered to a LADY or GENTLEMAN of Dissenting principles, in the family of a highly respectable tradesman, either to take APARTMENTS, or BOARD and LODGE with them. They offer superior advantages upon reasonable terms. No young children, or other inmates. References given. Apply to Mr. W. Curtis, Family Grocer, Twickenham.

FOR INVESTMENT or OCCUPATION, a compact LEASEHOLD HOUSE, containing Six Rooms, situate No. 7, WINCHESTER-PLACE, SUMMER-STREET, COMMERCIAL-ROAD, PECKHAM.—Particulars may be had on the premises, or of Mr. Freeman, 69, Fleet-street, London.

"CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR" BACK NUMBERS.—ONE SHILLING EACH will be given, and postages paid, for the JANUARY and FEBRUARY NUMBERS. Apply to William Osborne, Tewkesbury.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVER-STOCK-HILL. NOVEMBER ELECTION.—SECOND APPLICATION. THE VOTES and INTEREST of the GOVERNORS and SUBSCRIBERS are most earnestly solicited on BEHALF of ARTHUR MURRAY, aged Eight years. A most distressing case. His father died in May, 1854, leaving his Widow and Four Children unprotected, one of whom is a helpless cripple. Proxies will be most thankfully received by Messrs. Farmer and Gorbell, 92, St. John-street, Clerkenwell.

ALBANY CHAPEL, FREDERICK-STREET, OSNABURGH-STREET, REGENT'S-PARK. ANNIVERSARY SERMONS will be preached in the above Chapel on LORD'S-DAY, Nov. 18, 1855. That in the morning by the Rev. HENRY J. GAMBLE, of Upper Clapton; that in the evening by the Rev. JAMES STRATTEN, of Paddington. Service to commence in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at half-past 6 o'clock. COLLECTIONS will be made after each Service in behalf of the Congregational Fund.

CLAYLAND'S CHAPEL, CLAPHAM-ROAD. ANNIVERSARY SERMONS. On SUNDAY, Nov. 25, 1855, TWO SERMONS will be preached in the above Chapel: that in the Morning by the Rev. J. B. BROWN, B.A. (Subject: "The Law of the Pastor in the Independent Churches"); that in the Evening by the Rev. T. BINNEY. Collections will be made after each Service. On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, a LECTURE will be delivered by the Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN (Subject: "The Futility of Time; or, the World's History"). A Collection at the close of the Lecture, in aid of the Funds of the Chapel. Lecture to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

NO. 1, CLARENCE-TERRACE, ORE, HASTINGS, SUSSEX. Mr. and Mrs. BLOMFIELD (late of New Romney, Kent) have taken the above Residence, and are desirous of receiving a few Children to educate with their own family: they would have no objection to receive Orphans, or Invalid Children requiring parental care. The situation is remarkably healthy, and Mr. and Mrs. B. engage that every attention shall be paid to promote the improvement, domestic comfort, and religious culture of those entrusted to their care. Terms moderate. References kindly permitted by ministers and other gentlemen in London and in the country. Accommodation can be offered for a PARLOUR BOARDER.

GROVE HOUSE ACADEMY, BRILL, BUCKS. In establishing this School, the Proprietor has endeavoured to supply a want which has long been felt, i. e., a respectable Academy, to which Parents can send their Sons on Reasonable Terms, without numerous and expensive extras, and at the same time feel sure that they enjoy every comfort. The great success and continued increase of the School, prove that his exertions have been appreciated. Terms, 18s. per Annum. The advantages of this Establishment may be stated as follows: Sound Teaching, Constant Oversight, Parental Kindness, Unlimited Supply of Best Provisions, Spacious and lofty Rooms, and Healthful Locality. A Prospectus, with View of School Premises, will be forwarded, on application to the Principal, Mr. W. C. CLARK.

MONEY LENT ON PERSONAL SECURITY, LEASES, LIFE POLICIES, &c.—Sums from 10l. to 200l. advanced two or three days after application, for Two Years, One Year, or Six Months, repayable any day in the week, by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments; and Good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed. LONDON AND PROVINCIAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY. Private Office, 69, Goswell-road, London.—Open daily from nine till six, thus avoiding inconvenience or publicity. Forms of Application and Prospectus Gratis. H. FLEAR, Manager.

UNITY JOINT STOCK MUTUAL BANKING ASSOCIATION. PRINCIPAL OFFICES. UNITY BUILDINGS, 8 and 10, CANNON-STREET, CITY. LEICESTER-SQUARE BRANCH. 1, NEW COVENTRY-STREET, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

CLOSING OF THE SHARE LIST. The Directors are happy to announce that, in consequence of the large number of shares that have been allotted and paid upon, the SHARE LIST will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 30th November, after which date no applications will be received. Arrangements have been made which will enable the Bank to commence business early in January next. This bank, to be incorporated by Royal charter, is established for the purpose of founding the principle of MUTUAL BANKING, whereby customers, who create the profits, become entitled to a participation in them, by way of interest on their cash balances. The principle of mutuality has been for many years acted on by Insurance Companies, and their policy-holders have participated to a very great extent in the bonuses, with much advantage to the institutions and the shareholders. By banks, however, to this period MUTUALITY has been neglected. The whole of the profits resulting from successful operations have been given to shareholders only.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE UNITY BANK. I. To shareholders, 5 per cent., from the date of payment, on all paid-up capital, as well as 50 per cent. of the profits. II. To customers, in addition to the ordinary amount paid on deposit and current accounts, interest on their cash balances, equivalent to 50 per cent. of the profits. This is the plan on which the UNITY JOINT STOCK MUTUAL BANKING ASSOCIATION is established. By it is created, for the first time, an identification of interest between the customers and shareholders of the bank, who thus become mutually concerned in the extension of its business. It will be the means of opening up new business, preserving a connexion once formed, and productive of practical benefits to the public generally.

CONDITION OF LONDON JOINT STOCK BANKS. The success of joint stock banks in London is readily admitted, as well as proved, by the statements periodically issued by these great commercial institutions. In support of this, the following table is submitted, showing the condition of each of the six metropolitan joint stock banks which have published accounts, the original cost of the shares, their present market value, and the dividends payable thereon:—

NAME OF BANK.	Date when Established.	Paid-up Capital.	Amount Paid on each Share.	Present Value of each Share.	Dividend paid.
London and Westminster	1834	1,000,000	20	47	16
London Joint-Stock	1836	600,000	10	32	28
Union Bank of London	1839	425,000	10	30	30
London and County	1839	324,135	20	30	13
Commercial B. of London	1840	300,000	20	31	10
Royal British Bank	1849	100,000	50	—	6

The above banks publish the following facts with regard to their position:— I. The entire amount of subscribed capital in the six joint stock banks in London is 19,704,300l. II. The amount therefore paid up is 2,817,035l. III. The amount of deposits, or customers' balances, is 29,276,410l. IV. The total number of shareholders is 4,097. V. The number of shares issued, 187,084. Thus is presented proof of known security, extent of business, and general financial resources. These establishments hold half-yearly meetings, and lay before their connections full accounts of their progress and general operations. This course cannot fail in inspiring with confidence all who have any dealings with them, while it gives to the public the means of forming an opinion as to their responsibility.

INCREASED VALUE OF JOINT STOCK BANK SHARES. It is proved to demonstration, that joint stock banking, under proper supervision, affords a most legitimate and unusually profitable field for the investment of capital. The dividends paid by the banks above quoted vary from 6 to 28 per cent., and the latest quotations of their shares show an increase of from 55 to 225 per cent. on their paid-up capital. The real increase, however, in the value of the shares may be better understood, by the fact that the paid-up capital of these six banks is 2,817,035l., and that its present market value is 6,912,116l. It has thus increased two-and-a-half fold, so that every l. has now become 2l. 10s., and there is every prospect of this amount continuing to increase in value.

COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITY BANK. GOVERNOR. J. J. MEHL, Esq., Tiptree Hall, Kelvedon, Essex. WILLIAM JOSEPH BRUCE, Esq., 16, Duke-street, Westminster, and 4A, Hyde-park-place, Cumberland-gate. G. L. P. EYRE, Esq. (Messrs. Trinder and Eyre), 1, John-street, Bedford-row. THOMAS CARLYLE HAYWARD, Esq. (Messrs. Hayward and Sons), 93, Minories; and 3, Highbury-park North. Major HENRY STONES, LL.B., 32, Nottingham place, Regent's-park. ROBERT GARLAND, Esq., Thames-chambers, York-buildings, Adelphi, and Belmore-lodge, Highbury. THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Esq., Cannon-street, City; and 4, Nottingham-terrace, York-gate, Regent's-park. Dr. LLOYD, 4, Suffolk-place, Pall-mall. ROBERT JAMES SNAPE, Esq., 2, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn. EDWARD GOULD BRADLEY, Esq., Heathland Lodge, Hampstead. Major MARTIN MULKERN, Ighitefield House, Alcockham, Regent's-park.

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, SOLICITORS. THOMAS TAYLOR, Esq., 27A, Bucklersbury, London. Messrs. R. and J. GUTHRIE, 22, Royal Exchange, London.



GENERAL MANAGER.
GEORGE CHAMBERS, Esq.
(from Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co.)

SECRETARY.
HENRY LAKE, Esq.

Each of the directors is duly qualified, having subscribed for twenty shares, and paid the deposit of 1,000*l.*, in accordance with the deed of settlement.

THE NEW PRINCIPLE INTRODUCED BY THE UNITY BANK.

Regarding the distinctive principle of the Unity Bank, it has been suggested that there is a detractor from the position of the shareholders, by reason of the fact that the profits are not made from the share capital. This idea can only have arisen, however, from the want of a careful consideration of the whole subject. In the first place, it is necessary to remember from whom the profits of a bank are derived. They are not made from the share capital. The very first ingredient for the formation of profits is a customer. The amount of profit must therefore be governed by the amount of business transacted; and the larger the business, provided it be properly conducted, the larger will be the profits. It must be borne in mind, also, that the real extent of the dividends must depend on the number of shares, and that fifty per cent. of the profits, extending over large transactions, may be far greater than 100 per cent. derived from more circumscribed business. If, then, the customers of a bank constantly increase, the customers should be induced to transact their business with the bank, and thereby the profits of the shareholder, instead of being reduced, will be augmented. The inducement held out to the customer, however, should be such as does not involve or complicate the business of banking. It should not be by the promise of some peculiar accommodation, or some particular and increased rate of interest, or by any departure from that sound system of joint stock banking which has stood the test of years of experience, and procured so great prosperity. But it should be, as it is in the Unity Bank, an advantage which interests in no degree with established principles, but merely allocates a portion of that which has already been declared to be profit to those who have been the makers of it. Assurance companies have been accustomed to apportion certain of their profits, by way of bonus, to their assurers; and so general has become the recognition of the right of the assurer to this participation, that no assurance association would now be established without this essential to success. The justice of the principle consists in this—that as the assurers make the profits of the company, they ought to be participants in its prosperity. What is just in assurance will be found just also in banking. The customers of a bank make the profits of the bank, and they ought also to be participants in its prosperity.

It has been asserted, also, that the fifty per cent. of the profits proposed to be divided, while it would detract from the profits of the shareholders, would be but a trifling benefit to the customers. It might, in the first place, be replied that no benefit is considered "trifling" by those who rightly estimate pecuniary affairs; that the benefit, if trifling, is in addition to all the other benefits usually derived by banking at a joint-stock bank; and that no correct data can yet be formed of the profits which will be made. On the other hand, it must be remembered that hitherto persons have taken their banking account where personal feeling, accommodation, or convenience of locality might lead them. Now, for the first time, by the introduction of the principle of mutuality, self-interest is appealed to. And when, to the large number of the public attracted by this all-powerful stimulus, is added the number of the connections of the Unity Insurance Associations in all parts of the country, who have a peculiar identification with and interest in its success, it may fairly be stated, that antecedent data are not sufficient to form an estimate of the advantages which both the shareholders and customers will derive from the Unity Bank.

Great difficulty exists in estimating the effects likely to be produced by the establishment of this new and most desirable feature in banking. It is one that must become highly popular with every commercial interest, and with every class of the public, because its simplicity and advantages are at once to be seen and appreciated.

To those great commercial bodies which are compelled to have large cash balances constantly at their bankers', it will prove to be a serious consideration, and a most important source of profit. The railway, dock, gas, water, steam navigation, insurance, and other companies, professional men, merchants, brokers, gentlemen of fortune, and traders of all kinds, will duly estimate the difference in the system now proposed, from that heretofore existing. In fine, as joint stock banks became a public necessity, as is now proved, so will the principle of mutuality—whereby these admirable institutions may be rendered still more serviceable to the public, and in no way less safe—demand the best consideration of the community at large.

BUSINESS TO BE UNDERTAKEN.

All the usual business of banking will be undertaken; and arrangements will be made for extending the transactions of the Bank in every desirable quarter.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be made up half-yearly, namely—to the 30th June and the 31st December, and interest will be allowed at the rate of 2*l.* per cent. on them.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—With respect to these, the rate of interest allowed on money placed at seven days' notice will be 1*l.* per cent., under the rate of discount on first class bills adopted by the Bank of England, regulated thereby. The bank will give receipts for the sums so deposited, or, for the convenience of depositors leaving England, promissory notes, or bills, including interest as well as principal, at not less than six months' date.

The bank will undertake the agency of country and foreign banks, whether joint stock or private, and will afford every accommodation to travellers and others, with respect to circular notes and letters of credit. It will receive all kinds of income for its customers, including annuities, dividends, military, naval, and civil officers' pay. It will undertake the sale and transfer of stock in the public funds, &c.; and will be responsible for the safe custody of title deeds and other securities belonging to its customers, to which they will at all times have convenience of access.

Applications for prospectuses and forms of application for the remaining shares, to be made to Messrs. R. and J. Sutton, stock brokers, 22, Royal Exchange; or to the Secretary, at the principal offices, 10, Cannon-street, City.

HENRY LAKE, Secretary.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITY JOINT STOCK MUTUAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me shares of 100*l.* each in the above association; and in consideration of such allotment, or any less number you may appropriate to me, I hereby undertake to pay the deposit, or first call of 10*l.* per share thereon, and 40*l.* at the time of incorporation. I further undertake to execute the deed of settlement when required.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 1855.

Reference _____
Names (in full) _____
Residence _____
Profession or trade _____
Place of business _____

UNITY

JOINT STOCK MUTUAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

UNITY-BUILDINGS, 8 and 10, CANNON-STREET, CITY.

CLOSING OF THE SHARE LIST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that no further APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES IN THIS BANK will be received after FRIDAY, the 24th November.

By order,

HENRY LAKE, Secretary.
Unity Buildings, 9th November, 1855.

WATERLOO LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital, 400,000*l.* Head Office, 355, Strand, London. Branch Offices in most of the important towns in England.

This Office offers the benefit of mutual assurance without its liability, and will be found highly eligible for every description of Life Assurance.

Advantages to be obtained.
Rates of premium moderate.
Assurances granted against casualties from whatever cause arising.
Annuities granted.
Early and prompt payment.
Large grants of first-class personal or other security in connection with Life Assurance.

Eighty-five per cent. of the profits divided amongst the assured every five years.

Forms of proposal and every information on application to the Manager.

By order, T. G. WILLIAMS, Jun., Manager.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

49, ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON.

Established 1845.

TRUSTEES.

The Earl Talbot. Sir Claude Scott, Bart. B. Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P. Henry Pownall, Esq.

This Office, the new income of which was doubled during the last year, presents the security of a large Paid-up Capital; Moderate Premiums for Home and Foreign risks. No Stamp Duty is charged, and all Policies are declared indisputable.

The last Bonus added four-fifths of the Premium paid to some of the participating Policies.

Provision can be made for the payment of a certain sum on attaining any given age (as Fifty, Fifty-five, or Sixty), or at death, if it occur previously.

By a small Annual Payment, 100*l.* may be secured to a Child on attaining the age of Fourteen, Eighteen, or Twenty-one.

Prospectuses and other information will be furnished on application to

H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

Active Agents wanted.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

The PROFITS are divided among the Members, and may be received in cash, employed in reduction of Premiums, or added to the Policy. At the First Division, in 1852, a Cash Bonus of 24 per cent. on the Premiums paid was declared. In 1853, a Cash Bonus of 27 per cent. on the Premiums paid was declared. The effect of these two divisions, applied as Reversionary Bonus, will be seen in the following

EXAMPLES OF THE REVERSIONARY BONUS ADDED TO POLICIES OF 1,000*l.*

Age when Assured.	First Bonus, 1852, 5 Years.	Second Bonus, 1853, 8 Years.	Amount Payable at Death.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	49 11 0	40 11 3	1,090 2 3
30	54 11 6	45 0 7	1,099 12 1
40	61 16 10	50 18 3	1,112 15 1
50	73 16 4	61 1 5	1,134 17 9
60	99 16 8	82 5 3	1,182 1 11

All policies effected during the year 1855 will be entitled to share in the Next Division of Profits.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

FIRE COMPANY.

Guarantee Fund, 300,000*l.* Pure Mutuality. Policy-holders not liable for losses. Entire profits divided triennially. Twelve and half per cent. per annum has been returned at each triennial division on the entire Premiums paid.

FRANCIS CLOWES, Secretary.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, and BUILDING SOCIETY.

(Established under 6 and 7 William IV., c. xxxii.)

22, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.

GOVER, JOHN, Esq., New Kent-road, Chairman.
BURGESS, JOSEPH, Esq., Keene's-row, Walworth.
BURTON, J. R., Esq., Dover-road and Tooting-common.
CARTWRIGHT, R., Esq., Chancery-lane and Kentish-town.
CUTHBERTSON, F., Esq., Aldersgate-street.
GOVER, W., Esq., Lee-park, Blackheath.
JENNINGS, S., Esq., Gibson-square, Islington.
MILLAR, R. J., Esq., North Brixton.
PRATT, D., Esq., Fleet-street and Guckfield.

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MIERS, T., Esq., Upper Clapton.

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Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, and Co.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. WATSON and SONS, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

SURVEYORS.

Messrs. W. and C. FUGH, Blackman-street, Borough.

SECRETARY.—MR. JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER.

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.

SHARES ISSUED—10,728.

AMOUNT ADVANCED ON MORTGAGE—110,989*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

Shares are issued from 10*l.* and upwards, payable either in one sum or by periodical instalments.

The Profits are divided yearly. At the last division the Bonus declared was, with the interest, equal to 6½ per cent.

Moneys invested can be withdrawn with interest at any time. Deposits received daily at a liberal interest.

Money advanced on houses and lands, repayable by monthly or quarterly instalments.

The legal charges are paid for by the Society.

Mortgages can redeem their property, or the period of repayment can be shortened or extended.

Money advanced for building houses on land purchased of the Society at 5 per cent. interest.

* Shares may be taken, Prospectuses had, and information obtained at the Office of the Society, between the hours of Nine and Five, and on Wednesdays from Nine to Eight. The Rules are 3*d.* each, and will be forwarded, with Prospectus, and copy of the last Annual Report, on receipt of Four postage stamps.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

Agents wanted where none are appointed.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AT 5*l.* PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.

LONDON ASSURANCE FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

Shares, 40*l.* each, or 5*l.* per month.

OFFICES—29, MOORE-GATE-STREET, LONDON.

GEORGE MOORE, Esq., Aldbrough-hill and Pritton.
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HENRY FULLER, Esq., 1, W. CHAM. POWELL, Esq.
Rev. I. VALE MUMMERY, JOSEPH SOUL, Esq.
F.R.A.S. SAML. T. WILLIAMS, Esq.

SOLICITOR.—CHARLES SHEPHEARD, Esq.

BANKERS.—THE BANK OF LONDON.

ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR.—JAS. EBENEZER SAUNDERS, Jun., Esq.

MANAGER.—THOMAS ALFRED BURR, Esq.

POPE'S GROVE, TWICKENHAM, MIDDLESEX.—This beautiful Freehold Property will shortly be allotted amongst the Members; it has upwards of a quarter of a mile of frontage, has a private entrance to the River Thames, and is situated in the midst of an extremely healthy district. The plots can be paid for at once, or by instalments, extending over a number of years. Twenty-two Trains run to and from Twickenham daily from Waterloo Station.
London, Oct. 8, 1855.

AT MR. MECH'S ESTABLISHMENTS

112, REGENT-STREET, and 4, LEADENHALL-STREET LONDON, are exhibited the finest specimens of British Manufactures in Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Cases, Dressing Bags, and other articles of utility or luxury suitable for presentation. A separate department for Papier Maché Manufactures and Bagatelle Tables, Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, Strops, Paste, &c. Shipping Orders executed for Merchants and Captains. An extensive assortment of Hair and other Toilet Brushes. The same prices charged at all the Establishments.

BEST TEAS and COFFEES at WHOLESALE PRICES.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE ISSIDENCE OF ISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PRO-ESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

LORD JOHN ON THE FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT.

It is hard to be out of temper with Lord John Russell for any considerable length of time together. Few men of the present day, perhaps, have committed graver political offences than he, yet no man sooner than he recovers place in the public mind. At one time you see him fall headlong into what to any other man would be irretrievable disgrace—a very few months afterwards you will find him receiving respectful homage from all classes in the empire. How is this? We are not aware that in any one matter of importance for which Lord John has suffered, subsequent events have proved that the blame awarded him was undeserved, or that conduct which looked unhandsome at the moment turned out to be the opposite of what it seemed. But the noble lord, spite of his faults, generally contrives to win back in a short time the good opinion he has previously forfeited. The reason appears to us to be, that Lord John as a man, and Lord John as a statesman, are different characters. As a man he possesses many noble qualities—his aim is high, his eye clear, his hand quick, his heart bold. The objects which attract him are great and good—the movement of his mind towards them are free—the aid he is able to render them is modestly, promptly, and liberally given, and what he does, he does with a cordiality of feeling that excites enthusiasm. But, as a politician, Lord John is quite another being. His views are bounded by party—his principles are timidly applied or complacently sacrificed—his high sounding professions are often hollow—and his management tricky, equivocating, and even dishonourable. Hence, Lord John out of office acquires public respect—in office, he invariably loses it—simply because the bad qualities of the Minister overlap the sound and comely features of the man.

The noble lord never did a more graceful thing than when, on Tuesday se'night he read a lecture in Exeter Hall to the Young Men's Christian Association. The act proved what a true eye Lord John has for moral dignity. It showed that he can live and be at home in a higher sphere than that of mere statesmanship. The man who has been among the foremost in this kingdom for the last quarter of a century—who has held high office during the greater part of that time—who for four or five years presided, as Prime Minister, over the conduct of public affairs—a descendant, moreover, of a long line of ennobled ancestors—is seen turning aside from political disappointments, and calmly exercising his powers in discoursing to a society of young men on "the obstacles which have retarded moral and political progress." The fact itself was eloquent in the highest degree—and never, we think, has Lord John laid a more decided claim upon the respect and admiration of his countrymen than he did when he consented to discharge, for once, the functions of a public lecturer. It is by such displays of moral heroism that political offences are best atoned for. Mr. Stafford, seated by the bedside of the wounded

soldier at Scutari, and writing home letters for him, wiped out from the memory of his countrymen all his dockyard corruptions—and Lord John, lecturing to the Young Men's Christian Association at Exeter Hall, makes us forget those passages of his political life which we have been wont to regard as blemishes on his reputation.

The substance of the lecture itself was remarkable only when considered in relation to the person who delivered it. The noble lord, to do him justice, neither concealed from himself nor his hearers that the main part of his address would be occupied in "proving that which has been abundantly and frequently proved, enforcing that which needs no further enforcement, and discussing the value of that which has long since been ascertained and appreciated." Nevertheless, it is pleasant to find such a man as Lord John Russell confessing that "some of the greatest obstacles which have been interposed to moral and political progress are those which have been caused by a misapprehension of the functions, and a misapplication of the powers, of civil government." Upon this truth we have often insisted, and it is certainly gratifying to discover that Lord John, a leading statesman of the day, is at one with us on this head. But the noble lord does not stop at generalities—he proceeds to point out, by the enumeration of several particulars, the legitimate province of Government. He says "At home a Government is bound to protect life and property. These few words imply the whole question of criminal law, the various relations of property, the laws of marriage, the relations of master and workmen, the security of trade, the maintenance of internal tranquillity, the rule of all orders of men in their separate stations, and the complicated disputes which spring out of their dealings with each other. Let us grant in addition to these—although it may be matter of some question—the promotion of religion, and instruction of the young, by public grant and endowment." Now, we will not do violence to the noble lord's candour, nor wrest his parenthetical expression of reasonable doubt into an absolute concession of the truth of principles we have long laboured to advocate. We will understand him to imply nothing more than that the objectors to State establishments of religion, and to a national provision for education, cannot be dogmatically dismissed as in obvious error. Even this—a mild interpretation of the noble lord's language—indicates immense progress made by our principles in the public mind.

But whilst we are compelled to regard Lord John as an upholder of Church Establishments, a defender of Church-rates, and the originator of public grants for education, we take leave to set the noble lord's own principles over against his conclusions, and to appeal from Lord John Russell the minister, to Lord John Russell the lecturer. "Why not," he adds, "permit the free circulation of truth and error—leave to truth its own all-sufficient armour, and to error its own stratagems and delusions—leave argument to be met by argument, assertion by inquiry? If the just cause suffer for a time, if human credulity embraces error with ardour, and is cold as ice to truth, we may yet rely that the light of free discussion will in time disperse the mist of false opinions—that however slow the process, the test of free examination will in time separate the dross from the genuine ore." This is a great truth beautifully expressed. And it is logically followed by another. "If a man, convinced of his own belief, has a right to propagate that belief, a sovereign or magistrate can have no right to punish him for it—for this were to admit two contradictory rights, two repugnant duties, in violation of all our notions of divine and human justice." True—but does not the noble lord see that as in political economy, a prohibition and a bounty are but opposite phases of the same false principle, so in religion, punishment inflicted on account of religious faith, or rather on account of efforts to promote it, and aid rendered with a view to its diffusion, must be counterparts of the same error. And why should the State

resort to the one more than to the other? Why not, in both instances, "leave to truth its own all-sufficient armour?" Would that we could elicit an answer to the inquiry, from Lord John the man, not Lord John the politician! The fact is, the noble lord has, probably without meaning it, surrendered the whole ground of argument on which a Church Establishment must rest.

Well! without dwelling upon Lord John's logical inconsistencies, we shall content ourselves with drawing encouragement from his concessions. The principles which the statesmen of one generation feel bound to recognise, those of the next are usually prepared to apply. They are the bequests which departing politicians commonly leave to their successors. Our rising public men will begin life with an inheritance of truths which their predecessors acquired but slowly and with much toil—and to them the conclusions which now shock the honest prejudices of a sexagenarian politician, will not only be looked at as incontrovertible, but handled as innocuous. Let none say that the enterprise we have undertaken is Quixotic. If our principles be true, perseverance in their advocacy is certain of being rewarded with success. Already the seed is germinating in the minds of the authorities of the age. Already do statesmen render homage to what, but a few short years ago, they never mentioned but to condemn. The two or three phrases in Lord John Russell's lecture which we have emphasised with italics, reveal strata of hidden thought the very existence of which in such quarters we should have deemed impossible. The fact that they are cropping out from the surface proves the force of that internal agency which usually prepares nations for great changes. The upheaving must be general, or no such fissure would have been produced. For it may be received as an axiom in politics that leading statesmen follow rather than form the public opinion of their age.

REFUSAL TO MAKE THE AFFIRMATION IN A TOWN COUNCIL.

At the recent election of town councillors for the borough of Bradford, Yorkshire, Mr. John Priestman, a respected member of the Society of Friends, was unanimously elected to represent the ward of Manningham in the corporation. The first meeting of the new council was held on Friday week, when it was stated that Mr. Priestman had declined to qualify by making the usual declaration and affirmation. The former, relating to the discharge of the duties of the office, Mr. Priestman did not object to, but only to the affirmation, which runs as follows:—

AFFIRMATION.

I, —, being one of the people called Quakers, having conscientious scruples against subscribing the declaration contained in an Act passed in the tenth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, entitled, "An Act for Repealing so much of several Acts as imposes the Necessity of Receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper as a Qualification for certain Offices and Employments," do solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm that I will not exercise any power, or authority, or influence which I may possess, by virtue of the office of councillor of the borough of Bradford, to injure or weaken the Protestant Church, as it is by law established in England, nor to disturb the said Church, nor the bishops and clergy of the said Church, in the possession of any right or privilege to which such Church, or the said bishops and clergy, may be entitled by law established.

Being called upon by the Mayor (W. Murgatroyd, Esq.), Mr. Priestman stated his reasons for objecting to take the required affirmation, which we quote from the local *Observer*:—

He did entertain serious objections to the last affirmation; not to the first. Perhaps his brother Dissenters were not quite aware of the extent to which he had come in contact with what he called the aggressive tendencies of the Established Church. Perhaps they would be a little startled when he told them that within five years from this period, his own premises had been entered not fewer than three times on behalf of a gentleman against whom he should not utter one word, but whom he sincerely respected. That gentleman undoubtedly felt himself justified in doing so, because the law authorised him. It was the fault of the law, and while he would not blame him for obeying it, he (Mr. P.) would condemn the law, and do all in his power to alter it. They would not be surprised, then, if, as an Englishman, he should be jealous of submitting to an affirmation which would call in question his right to act consistently with that declaration. He would now come to the declaration itself. That declaration required him "solemnly, sincerely, and truly to declare and affirm" that he would not exercise any power or authority, or influence which he might possess as councillor for this borough, to injure the Established Church. He accepted this declaration in the light

of an affirmation. He held that an affirmation was as binding in all respects as an oath; and inasmuch as he could not understand the affirmation, he appealed to the Mayor whether he thought he would be doing right in making an affirmation requiring him solemnly, sincerely, and truly to declare that he would carry out to the best of his ability that which he could not understand. It was utterly impossible for him to do so. If he did not understand it, he was satisfied he ought not to take it. He now came to the motion which his kind friends said he ought to construe it. They said that this only fair and reasonable construction that this affirmation here was that he should not use, by virtue of his office, "within that Council Chamber," any influence that he might possess, &c. But he dare not put such a construction upon the affirmation. That affirmation was declared such by Act of Parliament, and it was not for him to put any construction he chose upon it. An affirmation ought to construe itself, and to be literally and plainly intelligible to every Englishman who read it. If they allowed any man to put this construction upon the statute, that did not say "within this Council Chamber," they must allow any man to put any other construction upon it equally, out of the statute. So that an affirmation might be construed to satisfy the individual opinion of any one man. He was sure the members of this Council would not wish him to be placed in such a position. Mr. Priestman concluded by saying that, believing he was no longer a member of the Council, he thanked them for the patience with which they had heard him, and respectfully bade them farewell.

The Mayor inquired whether Mr. Priestman intended to take any steps to injure or damage the English Church. He did not suppose Mr. Priestman had any intention of that kind; on the contrary, he no doubt thought the Established Church might be placed on such a basis that it would be a benefit rather than an injury to her.

Mr. Priestman expressed his desire to benefit the Established Church by leaving her to rely upon the offerings of her own children.

The Mayor said that he could not see the force of Mr. Priestman's objections. There were many gentlemen—and even many connected with the Church of England—who held similar views to those of Mr. Priestman, and yet they believed they would in carrying them out promote the best interests of the Establishment. It was quite consistent, therefore, to hold such views, and yet be the best friend of the Church.

The question was discussed at some length.

Mr. Priestman again reiterated his objection to make an affirmation, on the ground that he could not put into it words (such as "within the Council Chamber") which did not appear on the record.

The Mayor expressed his inability to see the force of Mr. Priestman's arguments, and then made an appeal to him to endeavour to lay aside his scruples and to give the borough the advantage of his influence, his time, and ability—observing that his scruples were so minute that he could scarcely detect them.

Mr. Priestman said that the Society of Friends had never, as a body, given their sanction to such an affirmation. They were never consulted with reference to it, and it had been framed without their sanction. He could only say, that he had legal authority for the view he took. But he stood upon his individual opinion, and upon his right as an Englishman—he was not called upon to sacrifice his conscience.

The Town Clerk replied that it was not a matter of law, but a matter of conscience, and he was not the keeper of the conscience of the worthy councillor. (Laughter.) Holding such views as he did, however, he would not recommend him to take the affirmation.

Dr. Burdett said that he stood in the same position as Mr. Priestman, and had had some anxious thoughts upon the question. He would impart to Mr. Priestman the light in which he looked upon this declaration. He considered the office of councillor ceased when he left the Council Chamber, and that while there he could not entertain, express, or give effect to views which, as an individual, he might possess on this question out of the Council. If it were not so, he could not have taken the declaration, and there were many present who could not have done so.

After some further discussion, Mr. Priestman retired, having previously signed a written declaration, in which he expressed his refusal on conscientious grounds to take the affirmation required by Act of Parliament in that behalf, or take upon himself the office of councillor.

On the motion of Mr. Alderman Smith, seconded by Mr. German, a resolution was afterwards adopted, declaring the office of councillor for Manningham Ward vacant, and ordering an extraordinary election to supply the vacancy.

"Mr. Priestman (says a correspondent at Bradford) is recognised by men of every party—religious, political, commercial, and social, as an individual pre-eminently qualified, by character, energy, and business tact, for the office to which he has been appointed; but the affirmation which State-churchism has introduced into the Municipal Act, and which is imposed upon every individual before he can be allowed to fulfil municipal duties, has, as the report shows, deprived our town of his services. There is, of course, considerable difference of opinion in reference to the correctness of the view which Mr. Priestman takes of the affirmation in question, but none as to Mr. Priestman's fitness to serve the borough; and whether he is right or wrong in his opinion, there is no doubt that he is acting upon the deliberate conviction of his own conscience. Thus, because a jealous and bigoted State Church has interposed a barrier which he cannot pass, the people of Bradford are deprived of his services as a member of their council. In your last *Nonconformist*, you have given us a specimen, in the Lord Mayor of London, of a man who, because of conventional and State-Church trammels, can serve his neighbours in his present office only by doing violence to his views as a religious man. In Mr. Priestman's case, you have an instance of a borough compelled to forego the services of one of its best citizens from the same cause."

SOCIETY FOR THE LIBERATION OF RELIGION.

Bristol.—A meeting convened by circular was held on the 14th November, in King-street Chapel

School-room, to receive a deputation consisting of Dr. Foster and Mr. J. Carvell Williams. Among those who were present were the Rev. Messrs. D. Thomas, Winter, Burder, Probert, Morris, Williamson (of Exeter), and Joplin (of Keynsham); Solomon Leonard, Esq., H. O. Wills, Esq., E. S. Robinson, Esq., Thomas Waterman, Esq.; and letters, expressing regret at the inability of the writers to attend, were read, from the Rev. Messrs. Hayercroft, Hartland, Bosworth, and Wood, and Handel Cosham, Esq. Wm. Somerville, Esq., of Bilton, presided, and after an interesting introductory speech from him, the deputation delivered addresses, entering at length into the recent operations of the society and its proposed plans. The Rev. David Thomas then moved a resolution expressive of gratification at the statements made, and of a desire to continue to afford hearty support to the society. He thought that a better meeting of the kind had never been held in Bristol, and said that he knew of no other society in which there was exhibited by the Executive Committee a greater amount of discretion, zeal, and energy, or that was more deserving of support. H. O. Wills, Esq., in seconding the resolution, said, that while he had felt unable to connect himself with the society in former times, he was now ready to avow that he felt they were under great obligations to the society under its new name. He admired its principles, and felt indebtedness to the deputation for their indefatigable zeal in promoting objects of such vast importance to the Christian Church at large, and especially to the Nonconformist portion of it. The resolution having been carried, Messrs. Griffiths and Sibree proposed a resolution having reference to the course of events of an ecclesiastical character, and congratulated the society on the hold it had obtained on the friends of religious liberty in that city. The Rev. J. Burder, as one who had, up to last year, stood aloof, must say that what he had heard had strengthened his confidence in and attachment to the society; and that he regarded it as providential that the society was represented by those who so combined talent and earnestness with prudence. The Rev. S. Williamson, formerly of Bristol, proposed the appointment of the Local Committee, which Mr. Clark, of Cheddar, seconded; after which, the Chairman and Deputation were thanked for their services.—*Abridged from the Bristol Advertiser.*

Cheltenham.—The Deputation who visited Bristol, were at Cheltenham on the Friday following, when they addressed a meeting, convened by private invitation, and held in the large vestry of Salem Chapel (Rev. W. Lewis's). The Rev. W. Lewis presided; and Dr. Morton Brown, the Rev. J. Smith, Rev. P. Kneller, and Messrs. Goddard, Downing, Whitbread, and Hollis, also took part in the proceedings. Great satisfaction was expressed with the recent operations of the society and its present policy, and a Local Committee in connexion with it was formed.

Keynsham.—A lecture, conveying information with respect to the objects and labour of the society, was delivered in the Baptist Chapel, Keynsham, by the Secretary, J. Carvell Williams, Esq., on Tuesday evening, when his deeply interesting address was attentively listened to by a very large auditory. Advantage was taken of the occasion to distribute a large number of the society's publications. The chair was taken by R. J. Leonard, Esq., of Bristol; and on the motion of the Rev. J. Joplin, seconded by Mr. G. Chappell, the meeting voted their acknowledgments to the lecturer for the encouraging information which he afforded, particularly on the subject of Church-rates. An association to assist the society's endeavours is about to be formed in the parish.—*Bristol Advertiser.*

LANCASTER.—A meeting convened by private circular was held here, in the Vestry of the Independent Chapel, on Friday evening, Nov. 9th. Owing to insufficiency of notice and the Mayor's dinner, the attendance was small. Edward Dawson, Esq., J.P., presided, and after an address by the Rev. E. S. Pryce, and speeches by Rev. J. Sugden, and Rev. — Herford, a committee was appointed to arrange for further co-operation with the society.

KENDAL.—A social meeting, convened by private circular, of about thirty gentlemen, earnest friends of religious freedom, was held here on Tuesday evening, Nov. 13th. After tea, John Sommervell, Esq., was called to the chair, and the Rev. E. S. Pryce gave a statement of the objects and operations of the society. Messrs. Whitwell, Carter, Jones, and others also addressed the assembly. A committee was appointed, and a subscription of about ten pounds made in the room.

WHITEHAVEN.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 14, a numerous and respectable company assembled in the school-room of the Independent Chapel. After tea, William Wilson, Esq., took the chair, and introduced the Rev. E. S. Pryce as the deputation from London. After Mr. Pryce's address, several questions were asked to elicit further information. Revs. Henry Sanders, W. J. Wilson, William Reed, and William Alderson, and Messrs. White, Murdoch, and Woolf took part in the proceedings. A resolution was unanimously adopted, approving the society, and appointing a committee of correspondence, and a handsome subscription was raised before the meeting separated.

COGGESHALL, ESSEX.—On Thursday evening, November 15, Mr. W. Hickman Smith delivered a lecture in the Independent Chapel. The Rev. B. Dale, B.A., occupied the chair, and the attendance was numerous and respectable. A subscription list was commenced, and the society's friends in the locality are about making an effort in its behalf.

CHURCH-RATES ABOLISHED.—A correspondent writes to us as follows: "On Sunday last, two excellent sermons were preached in St. James's Church,

Eve-hill; that in the morning by the Rev. B. Willmore, of West Bromwich, and that in the afternoon by the Rev. J. Y. Rooker, of Gornal; after which collections were made, amounting to nearly 20*l.*, towards defraying the incidental expenses of the church. These collections were in lieu of Church-rates. The congregational expenses of three churches in Dudley are paid by voluntary contributions, but, on account of the impossibility of getting a rate for the parish church, a certain official has stopped the church clock, although the expenses connected with it have been voluntarily offered to be paid by some of the inhabitants; but, in order to spite the parishioners, he will not let the clock be set to work. Forced contributions out of another man's estate, are no better than forced vows, hateful to God, who "loves a cheerful giver;" but much more hateful when wrung out of men's purses to maintain an ecclesiastical establishment, or a disapproved ministry, against their consciences. We are glad that in Dudley Church-rates are abolished. Priestly cabals (except in particular instances), despotism, bickerings, and heart-burnings, are giving way before the growing intelligence of the people, who think that a State Church with tithes and landed property amounting to 8,000,000*l.*!! ought to repair its own fabrics, and pay other expenses, without taxing the people with Church-rates."—*Birmingham Mercury.*

THE NEW MAYOR OF SWANSEA AND THE STATE CHURCH.—The newly-elected Mayor of Swansea, Evan Matthew Richards, Esq., is a member of the congregation worshipping at Mount Pleasant Chapel (the Rev. Charles Short's). There was some gossip among the quidnuncs of the town as to whether he would follow the ancient custom of forming a procession and walking in state to church on the Sunday morning. We are happy to state that Mr. Richards had the courage and the consistency to eschew so unmeaning a ceremony, and to walk quietly without any parade to the place where he is accustomed ordinarily to worship. Our readers will be prepared to believe that Church-people were shocked at this outrage upon established custom; the Dissenters of Swansea, of course, appreciated this example of consistency. Mr. Richards explained to the council on the day of his election, that as he saw no connexion between the office to which he was elected and any particular form of religious worship, he should therefore proceed as usual on the following Sunday to his own place of worship. Mr. Richards has fairly won his position as chief magistrate of Swansea, by the abilities which have enabled him to take a prominent place in the affairs of the town.

THE NEW CEMETERY AT DORKING.—About a year ago, the Burial Acts were applied to this rural town, and since that period a Burial Board has been appointed, a piece of ground for a cemetery purchased, and two mortuary chapels erected. The relative proportion of the population being estimated at two-thirds Conformist, and the other third Nonconformist, this computation has been the criterion, as to the composition of the board, the apportionment of the ground, and the size of the chapels. With State-Churchism thoroughly ascendant in the locality, and a board thus composed, the adoption of a scale of fees disadvantageous to Nonconformists was deemed highly probable; but such a consequence appeared almost a certainty, when it was demonstrated that Nonconformists would have but one member of the board, to represent their principles in the discussion of this important question; one Dissenting member being absent from choice, and the other from infirmity. The result, however, has been the opposite to that expected, for, thanks to the consistent advocacy of Nonconformist principles and rights, by the solitary member present to represent them, the questioning of the validity of Burial Boards fixing fees for Dissenting ministers, and the liberality of some of the Church members (the parish churchward included), an equal board fee for both portions of the cemetery has been adopted, with the simple addition of an equitable sexton's fee on the unconsecrated side. Nor is this the limit of the triumph, for the decision of the board was not only unanimously confirmed, at a parish vestry held on the 15th instant, but at the same vestry meeting, the vacancies occurring through the retirement of the absent members referred to were filled up by two decided Nonconformists, whose election renders a majority of the board favourable to the policy inaugurated, be the decision of the law officers of the Crown what it may. A consummation so unexpectedly favourable is truly encouraging to all earnest Nonconformists, but specially so to those whose prospects may be equally unpromising.

THE CITY BURIAL BOARD.—On Friday, at a special court of the City Commission of Sewers, the chief clerk read a correspondence between Archdeacon Hale and the City Burial Board, bearing upon the fees to be paid to the City clergy upon the interment of their parishioners, which fees the board had submitted to the Bishop of London as follows: For interments in catacombs or vaults, 10*s.*; brick graves, 5*s.*; common graves, 2*s.* 6*d.*; paupers, 1*s.*; said scale of fees to be irrespective of any duty to be performed, as the board were desirous of appointing their own chaplain to officiate in all cases, save when specially requested to the contrary by the friends of the deceased. To this proposal the Archdeacon replied to the effect that the board was not competent to make such an arrangement, and that prior to any consideration of future fees, it was necessary to ascertain the nature and amount of the fees now received by the clergy. These returns might be made to the Burial Board, or to the Archdeacon, by the incumbents. The incumbents were advised by counsel that the Burial Board had no power to appoint chaplains, and it was their intention to act upon the 39th section of the Act, and

to propose to the bishop from time to time arrangements for the performance of the burial service. Deputy Harrison said that the act did not in any way recognise the fees alleged to be thus payable to the clergy, and it was rather hard to expect the board to recognise the freehold right, as it were, in these fees, when the Legislature had not done so. The correspondence was referred to the Improvement Committee, as was also the consideration of charges previously made in public by the Archdeacon against the Burial Board.

MEETING OF IRISH PROTESTANT PRELATES.—The Primate of Ireland has convoked the Prelates of Ireland to meet in Dublin on the 29th inst., to consider the gross injustice meditated by the English prelates as regards the proposed Church Discipline Bill, about to be submitted to the consideration of Parliament. It appears in the eyes of one of the Irish Protestant journals that the English hierarchy are about to disclaim the Church of Ireland, and to deny to that branch of the Church the benefits of the proposed bill. It is further asserted, that the Bishops of Exeter and Oxford are foremost in this ungracious and mischievous attempt, which is declared to be altogether at variance with the Act of Union.

UNKIND CUT.—We believe that it would be better for the Church and better for the State if the number of bishops in the Upper House were diminished.—*Morning Herald.*

LOOKING A-HEAD.—THE EPISCOPAL BENCH.—The Church of England is in a remarkable position just at this moment, as far as respects the Episcopal Bench. For a year and a half past there has been no vacancy among the bishops, but in the next year and a half there will, in all probability, be five. If any one man shall remain the chief adviser of the Crown for the next eighteen months, upon him will devolve the weighty responsibility of selecting almost one-fifth of the whole Episcopacy of England.—*Morning Herald.*

WESLEYAN DESPOTISM.—We learn, by a newspaper paragraph, that the Rev. R. M'Brail, late Wesleyan minister, Caen Bridge, justifying his secession, says: "The high ecclesiastical powers assumed by the dominant part of the Conference in governing the people, and the tyranny which they exercise over their brethren, are the immediate causes of my resignation. In both these respects, a great change has been made since I entered the ministry." The *Watchman* suggests, in a damning defence of the Conference, that "the real cause" of Mr. M'Brail's retirement "was his refusal to answer a question put to him by the President, as to his suspected authorship of an anonymous letter addressed to one of his hearers, and for which refusal he was censured." Could anything worse have been urged against "the high ecclesiastical powers" of Wesleyanism, whose "tyranny" is proclaimed by Mr. M'Brail? The Conference "suspect" a minister of writing a letter; the President calls upon him to confess or deny the authorship; and for his refusal to answer the insolent, un-English demand, he is censured! And the *Watchman* states this fact in condemnation not of the Conference, but of Mr. M'Brail!—*Gateshead Observer.*

AGES OF CHRISTENDOM BEFORE THE REFORMATION.—The subject chosen for the Congregational Lecture, this year, is "The Ages of Christendom before the Reformation;" the lecturer is the Rev. John Stoughton, and the course—which is of a most interesting character—is now in process of delivery at Falcon-square Chapel. The object of Mr. Stoughton, in these lectures, is, to exhibit some of the influences which effected ecclesiastical society and religious life in Christendom during the period which preceded the era of the Protestant Reformation. The first lecture, delivered on the 7th inst., was devoted to the discussion of the divine ideal and the human realisation of the Christian religion. The second lecture, delivered on Friday, was denominated the Age of Innovations, and opened with a history of Christendom before the first Council of Nice. On Wednesday evening, Mr. Stoughton discoursed upon the Age of Development, comprising the period between the first and second Council of Nice. On Friday, the subject of Mr. Stoughton's lecture was the Age of Traditionalism, which subject is to be continued this (Wednesday) evening.

CALVIN TRANSLATION SOCIETY.—Messrs. Constable and Co. have very liberally agreed to the Secretary's suggestion to furnish copies of "Collection of the Letters of John Calvin, compiled from the Original MSS., and Edited, with Historical Notes, by Dr. Jules Bonnet," to the members at a reduced rate. All members who transmit Bank or Post-office Orders, payable to Thomas Constable, 11, Thistle-street, Edinburgh, with correct addresses for the delivery of parcels, on or before 1st January, 1856, will receive the volumes for thirty shillings each set, bound uniformly with the works of the society. They will be delivered in two issues, as early after their publication as is practicable. The first volume having already appeared, a proportionate deduction will be made to subscribers possessed of it, and the remaining volumes will be supplied to such, uniform in binding with Vol. I. Parties wishing only the last three volumes, are to send orders for 1l. 2s. 6d.

THE ROMISH PRELATES AND THE POPE.—The *Limerick Chronicle* says a rescript has been received from Rome, addressed to the four Irish Roman Catholic archbishops, requiring that an explanation should be obtained from Professor Crolly, of Maynooth College, of certain language employed by him in giving evidence before the Maynooth Commission, in which he is alleged to have spoken disrespectfully of the Holy See and of the statutes of the Church.

The cholera has broken out at Ringwood, in Hampshire.

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. DR. TODD AND THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

This eminent American, the well-known author of "The Student's Guide" and many popular Sunday-school books, is now on a visit to this country, and, at the invitation of the Sunday-school Union, addressed a very crowded meeting of teachers of the metropolis, on Monday week, at the Poultry Chapel. The Rev. JAMES SPENCE occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings with an appropriate speech.

W. H. WATSON, Esq., briefly explained the object of the meeting, which was, he said, to give an opportunity to the teachers of London, to see and hear the man with whose valuable Sunday-school writings they must all be more or less acquainted. (Cheers.)

Dr. TODD then, amid the applause of the meeting, ascended the pulpit. He said that on arriving in Europe from America, everything looked to him strange and new; and, passing through eleven different languages on the Continent, he almost forgot his mother-tongue, so little was it there understood. But of this he was satisfied, that it was next to impossible to go anywhere on the wide surface of the world, and not come into contact with Sunday-schools. (Cheers.) The doctor proceeded to reply to the questions furnished him by the committee, the first of which was—

Will you kindly inform us, if infant-class teaching prevails to any considerable extent in your Sunday-schools?

In the United States there was no great uniformity in anything. It was the place to find originality; and so in regard to the existence and management of Sunday infant classes, it very much depended upon the locality. In the large cities—such as Philadelphia and Boston—infant classes were connected with every Sunday-school. A separate room was erected for the little children, who were instructed almost universally by intelligent, pious, and valuable Christian ladies. (Cheers.) Without doubt, ladies made the best teachers for infant classes. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) In the country schools, this infant plan could not be so well carried out in consequence of the sparseness of the population and the distance that children of tender years would have to be sent. In the cities and large towns, however, it would be impossible to do without the infant class, and he thought that no school was complete without it. (Hear, hear.) The second question of the committee was—

Is the amount of day-school instruction sufficiently general to enable you to devote the whole of the Lord's-day to religious teaching in your Sunday-schools?

Now, the fact was, he had not found that the American common school system of instruction was at all understood in Europe. Suspicious doubts, positive dislike, and disapprobation had been frequently expressed concerning it. But, leaving out the religious element of the Churches, the whole American character was formed in the American common or free school. (Hear, hear.)

Not a man, not a family, in New England, existed, but had not been himself educated, and did not educate his children, at these schools, and prepare them for the University, the counting-house, the shipping-office, or any other department of business. Every town in America was divided into districts, each of two miles square; each of those districts had a common school. The male members of the district composed a kind of corporation, which possessed certain powers; and, in order to prevent any favouritism or mismanagement in the selection or employment of teachers, a School Committee, chosen by a Town Committee, was formed for this purpose. This committee had the power of deciding upon the eligibility of a person for the office of teacher. The Town Committee were also judges of the books to be used, and no work was introduced into the schools without its approval. The committee was composed of the clergymen of the district, and the best men the district afforded. Whatever might be their differences in other respects, in reference to their efforts to promote the welfare of the school they were entirely harmonious. But there were certain things which even they could not do; and then the State interposed and assisted them. The State, in fact, had a large and powerful committee, which superintended all the rest. The funds belonging to this body, and which were to be devoted to scholastic purposes, were accumulated by the sale of "wild" lands; and the plan in making grants was, to double the amount of money raised by any particular school. Thus, if a school raised for its own purpose 8,000 dollars, and then applied to the State for aid, it would receive double that sum. (Hear, hear.) The money so received was expended under the direction of the Committee of State, and a report was made up annually of the number of books, scholars, teachers, absentees, and other things connected with the school. Then, it was an established law, that, throughout the free schools in America, the Word of God should be read every day. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Yes, the impression throughout the whole extent of that great country was that the Bible was the American Book. (Loud cheers.) The Bible laid at the foundation of all that they called "Americanism." He thought he might say, that the free schools of America were one of the greatest blessings of the land, for they amalgamated all classes; and although their Roman Catholic friends had had some controversy about the daily reading of the Bible, and demanded that the practice should be given up, the Protestant teachers had only laid down their hands in protestation more firmly, and with greater emphasis than ever had said, "We won't." (Applause.) It was the boast of the American free schools to exhibit a proof of what he called "practical amalgamation," to show that children, ay, and men and women, too, of eight different nations, the American, the Englishman, the Canadian, the Dutchman, the African, the Frenchman, the Welshman, the Irishman—were all reading from the same class-book, in the same school, and were hearing and learning to read the same Bible, thus creating in the minds of each the same sentiments and the same feelings. Besides these common schools, in every town that contained 2,000 persons, there was a central higher school, in which the highest branches of study were communicated. In reply, then, to the second question of the committee,

he answered, unhesitatingly, "Yes," and in consequence of their mode of instruction, the Sunday-school was the very life-blood of the American Churches. (Loud applause.) The committee then asked—

3rd. Have you any statistics which enable you to judge of the results of Sunday-school instruction as it respects national advancement in morals, the increase of religious agency, and the strengthening of your ecclesiastical institutions; in other words, to what extent Sunday-schools have proved a national blessing, recruited the ranks of teachers and pastors, and aided in building up the Churches of America?

In reply to that, he begged to say, that he had no statistics, but his impressions on that point were very strong, and he believed correct; and he could say with certainty, that in America, seldom was a minister of the Gospel raised up who had not gone through the system of Sabbath-school instruction. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) He believed that six-eighths at least of their missionaries had been converted in Sunday-schools. (Hear, hear.) The number of ministers who had been raised from the germ of the Sunday-school it was impossible to tell; but, for the last twenty years at least, all those ministers had received their first spiritual education in the Sabbath-schools. The next question to which he would reply was—

4th. Are you possessed of any data, whereon to found an opinion, as to the influence of Sunday-schools upon your national literature?

To this question he was not able to give a reply directly in the affirmative. Their Sunday-schools were, however, all connected with a library, containing the best selected books that could be possibly had. Most of the American journals that contained notices of new works were taken in by the School Committee, and at the end of each year their office was to decide what books should be purchased towards the library. No book in America, except the Scriptures, had been so much read as D'Aubigné's "History of the Reformation." (Cheers.) The last question of the committee was—

5th. Have the teachers any specific preparation before entering on their office, and do the teachers meet weekly for preparation in reference to their duties on the Lord's-day?

Now, the fact was, in America they were prepared to do anything. (Laughter and cheers.) This arose from their system, not of curiosity, but of a determination to learn something worth knowing from everybody with whom they came into contact. (Cheers.) Their preparation for Lord's-day instruction was conducted under the supervision of the master or the superintendent of the school, should he be a competent man. (Cheers.)

The Doctor, in conclusion, said:—

The brightest spot on the face of the earth which I have seen in the many miles I have lately travelled, is my own country. (Cheers.) If you are going to make war on us, you must break up that long and beautiful bridge, reaching 265 feet above the Falls of Niagara, which we have erected, and over which we cross from Canada to the United States, and can there shake hands—(hear, hear)—and you must wade through the tears, the sorrows, and the mournings of hearts which now beat towards you as towards their mother. (Cheers.) If God, in His righteous judgment, shall prompt my own country to be so infatuated as to draw the sword, and if God should send on us the most fearful judgments that can come on a people—a war between you and us—the consequences would be to us most suicidal, and to you woe indeed. I don't believe that in the millions of hearts in my country—and among the true-hearted Christians in Great Britain—there is the slightest desire to break up that sweet amity which has so long existed between you and us. (Cheers.) Every steam-ship that crosses the separating seas waves still closer the web of amity between you and us. (Cheers.) Every extension of commerce, and everything which the Anglo-Saxon race does, is for the good of the world. The two countries are now united in one destiny, and are linked together; and the highest trusts are committed to them in behalf of humanity. (Cheers.) Let us then shake hands together, in anticipation of the day when every kindred, nation, and tongue shall be one.

Mr. RANDALL then moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Todd for his highly interesting and instructive lecture, which, having been seconded by EUGENIUS SMITH, Esq., the doxology was sung, and the proceedings terminated.

RECOGNITION SERVICE.—BAPTIST CHAPEL, HIGH ROAD, LEE.—On Wednesday evening, the 14th inst., an impressive service was held in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. R. H. Marten, B.A., as pastor of the newly-formed Church worshipping in the above chapel. Among the ministers present, we observed the Revs. Dr. Steane, Dr. Angus, Wm. Brock, Joshua Russell, T. Timpson, H. Baker, W. Lucy, Samuel Green, H. C. Hosken, J. Jackson, and J. Lister. The Rev. J. Sherman, who had engaged to take part in the service, was prevented, by illness, from attending. The chapel was crowded. The Rev. Dr. Steane presided. A portion of Scripture was read, and prayer offered by the Rev. Joshua Russell. Dr. Steane, in a few words, stated the purpose of the meeting. Mr. S. S. Benson, one of the newly-elected deacons, read an historic record, from which we learn that the present building was opened for Divine worship in November, 1854. In the course of a few months, the Rev. R. H. Marten, B.A., then of Abingdon, Berks, supplied the pulpit, and ultimately consented to become the stated minister, and the meeting on Wednesday evening was held to recognise his settlement. After this historic record had been read, Dr. Steane, Mr. Joseph Warmington, another of the deacons, read the covenant of fellowship on which the Church had been formed, which showed, that it admits to its membership all believers in Christ, irrespective of denominational opinions. The Rev. R. H. Marten, in an appropriate address, proceeded to assign his reasons for accepting the pastorate of the Church at Lee. The Rev. Wm. Brock next commended the pastor to the merciful support and guidance of Almighty God, the Great Head of the Church. Dr. Angus, in a few pertinent remarks, dwelt upon the relation upon which Mr. Marten was entering as the pastor, the evangelist, the servant, the ruler, and the model of the Church; and Rev. S. Green followed in a brief address on the relation of the Church to the pastor, and its consequent duties. Prayers were

offered and other parts of the service conducted by Rev. W. Lucy, Greenwich; Rev. W. Baker, Lewisham; and Rev. Mr. Jackson, Eltham; Dr. Steane concluding with an earnest supplication on behalf of the people at Abingdon, whom Mr. Marten has just left, and who have since received as pastor the Rev. S. Edger, late of Kimbolton.

CRAYEN CHAPEL.—The Rev. John Graham was publicly recognised as minister at Crayen Chapel, on Wednesday, the 7th inst. The Revs. J. Baldwin Brown, J. C. Harrison, J. W. Richardson, S. Pearsall, J. Basley, and other ministers, took part in the services. The Rev. W. S. Edwards read the Scriptures and offered the first prayer. Dr. Morison inquired into the providential circumstances which had led the Church to invite Mr. Graham. The Senior Deacon (Mr. Edward Swaine) replied. Dr. Archer offered the recognition prayer. Dr. Leifchild then addressed his successor. The Rev. Jas. Stratten followed, in an address to the Church. The Rev. W. Brock then urged upon the general congregation the acceptance of Christ, and the necessity of decision for the truth. The services were closed in prayer by the Rev. Edward Jukes.

ECCLESTON CHAPEL.—On Wednesday evening, October 31, a public service was held in Eccleston Chapel, Eccleston-square, in recognition of the Rev. J. Spencer Pearsall, late of Bristol, as the pastor of the Church assembling in that place of worship. The Rev. John Morison, D.D., LL.D., commenced the solemnities of the evening by reading the Scriptures and engaging in prayer. The Rev. James Hill, of Clapham, delivered an address on "The Church Polity of the New Testament." The usual questions were asked by the Rev. John Campbell, D.D. The designation prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Stoughton, of Kensington. A second address, on "The High and Ultimate Aim of the Christian Ministry," was delivered by the Rev. John Harris, D.D. The interesting service was concluded with prayer, offered by the Rev. J. Hoppus, LL.D., F.R.S. The other parts of the service were conducted by the Rev. C. F. Vardy, M.A., R. Roberts, B.A., John Cox, R. Robinson, R. W. Betts, and M. Lloyd. On the following Sabbath, the congregation was addressed on "The Aim of the True Churches of Christ," by the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster Chapel.

EDWARDS-ROAD.—The Jubilee Services of New Church-street Chapel, for the extinction of the chapel debt, were commenced on Lord's-day, October 28, when two sermons were preached by the Rev. Dr. Burns, the pastor. The congregations filled the building on both occasions, and large collections were made. On Monday afternoon, the 29th, Portman Hall and every available room in the building, notwithstanding a pouring rain, was filled by those who had assembled at the Jubilee tea meeting. Nearly four hundred persons were present. After tea, the meeting adjourned to the chapel. Dr. Burns then read a history of the Chapel and Church, from its rise, and stated that the efforts of the friends had not only realised the amount to pay the debt, but that there was upwards of 40*l.* over. Mr. Balfour, the senior officer of the Church, then moved, that the amount over the claim of the Chapel debt should be presented to their pastor, as a small token of their esteem, confidence, and grateful affection. This was seconded by Mr. James Willson. Mr. Soane, Mr. Merry, and Mr. W. Robinson supported the motion. On Dr. Burns vacating the chair, the Rev. Mr. Blake, of Shouldham-street, presided, and put the resolution to the meeting, expressing his great satisfaction and delight in it, and in the proceedings of the evening. It was then carried by acclamation.

MAZE-POND.—The Rev. John Aldis has received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Reading. The Church and congregation at Maze-pond intend to present him with a farewell testimonial.

SNOWFIELDS SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND PREACHING STATION.—The seventh anniversary of this institution was held on Thursday evening, November 8, in the old shed, which, for want of completed funds, is still occupied. Rear-Admiral Vernon Harcourt occupied the chair. The report showed continued diligence and success in the conduct of the school and mission; and a deficiency of about 300*l.* in the sum required for a new building. J. M'Gregor, Esq., spoke on the importance to Christian labourers of obtaining correct knowledge and clear views of scriptural truth. Mr. W. Wilks urged the importance of laying aside sectarian differences and uniting on the broad basis of Christianity in all attempts to benefit the masses, both in education and religion. A hymn having been sung, the meeting was further addressed by Mr. C. D. Gibburg, on "the benefits conferred upon society by the extensive voluntary religious agency at work in the present day." The last sentiment was spoken to by Rev. H. J. Betts, "The rewards of the Christian in visiting the poor and the afflicted." Joseph Payne, Esq., moved a vote of thanks, in a speech replete with humour and good counsel, and concluding with his usual poetic contribution.

BRIDGEWATER.—On Tuesday, November 13, a service of peculiar interest occurred at Bridgewater, in connexion with the ordination of the Rev. Edward H. Jones (late of the Western College, Plymouth), to the pastorate of the Congregational Church meeting for Divine worship at Zion Chapel in that town. The services of the day were preceded by two admirable discourses on the previous Sabbath, by the Rev. Dr. Alliot, to the Church and congregation, and by a numerous meeting for prayer on the eve of the day of ordination. A very numerous gathering of ministers and friends from the neighbourhood joined in the solemnities of the day. After the reading of the Scriptures and prayer, the Rev. H. Addiscott, of Taunton, delivered an introductory discourse upon the nature and

constitution of a New Testament Church; the Rev. J. Poole, of Bishop's Hall, then read the resolutions, unanimously passed by the Church and congregation, conveying their request that Mr. Jones would become their pastor, to which he having publicly assented, the usual questions were proposed to him as the pastor-elect, to which he suitably responded. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. H. Quick, of Bristol, after which Dr. Alliot (who had been also the pastor of the elect minister) delivered to him a most impressive, appropriate, and affectionate charge from the words of St. Paul to Timothy, "A good minister of Jesus Christ." In the evening, the Rev. Eliezer Jones, of Plymouth, delivered a discourse to the people—the devotional services throughout being conducted by the Revs. R. E. May, J. Morris, G. Lock, J. Lecouteur, J. C. Pritchett, T. Clark, M.A., J. W. Sampson, W. Densham, J. Ross, V. P. Sells, and Messrs. F. E. Anthony, B.A., C. Chapman, B.A., H. T. Robjohns, B.A., students of the Western College.

WALLINGFORD, BERKS.—The Rev. Charles M'Cordy Davies, Kirkham, Lancashire, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Independent Church, Wallingford, Berks, to succeed the Rev. William Harris, who recently resigned through failing health; and purposes entering upon his new sphere of labour on the first Sabbath in December.

THE REV. THOMAS COLE has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church, Paradise-walk, Chelsea, and terminates his labours there the first Sabbath in January.

PEMBROKE DOCK.—The Rev. W. B. Bliss, late of Kington, Herefordshire, having received and accepted a very hearty invitation to the pastorate of the Baptist Church meeting in Bethel Chapel in this town, commenced his labours on Lord's-day, November 4.

CHINESE EVANGELISATION SOCIETY.—The Committee of the Glasgow Bible Society has given to the Chinese Evangelisation Society the handsome sum of 500*l.*, for the purpose of publishing and distributing Gutzlaff's version of the entire Bible in Chinese.

Correspondence.

GOVERNMENTAL INTERFERENCE WITH THE RELIGION OF THE SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am very much obliged to you for the observations you made on my letter last week, and the importance you attach to them by making them the subject of your editorial remarks. Though you opposed my views, you did not attempt to misrepresent them. Still I think you have failed in showing their irrelevancy to the subject of Governmental interference with the religion of the British soldier. I do not say I stand uncorrected by you with respect to all my statements of the results of this deprecated interference. I would not willingly persist in the maintenance of principles seen to be false, or only so in their application. I agree with you, that with respect to "the application of important principles in certain cases, discernment is as much needed as fidelity, and that circumstances, though they cannot alter a general truth, may, notwithstanding, greatly affect their applicability." It is unquestionably of great importance that, as you observe, should the question of the non-interference of Government in religious matters be brought before the Legislature of this country, the legislator should be qualified, by previous thought, to distinguish clearly between words and things, between appearances and realities. This I cheerfully admit. It deserves too the consideration of the electors of the legislator. This circumstance seems to require that I should again address you on this subject.

I am quite ready to allow also, that every right which belongs to civilians does not belong, as a matter of course, to the servants of Government—to the soldiers and sailors in our army and navy. Admitting this, however, it does not follow that this is applicable in religious matters. Though a man who has voluntarily become a bondsman, as a soldier or sailor, may not act as he pleases in secular matters, and though also he may not attend to religious duties when his so doing shall in any way interfere with the claims of his superiors, to whom he has bound himself to obey; yet, I think it is no less evident that, unless a man could release himself from the obligation which devolves on him, in his relationship to his Maker, he cannot, he may not, allow the Government to interfere with him with respect to his religious convictions, or his mode of worshipping the Divine Being. Should a man thoughtlessly or even deliberately ignore his rights in this particular when he becomes a soldier, his doing so does not, cannot, I presume, supersede that right. It is a right which he has from his Maker; and therefore, in its very nature, inalienable. It is involved in the fact of his being a creature, accountable in all religious acts to his Creator. Admitting this "all men are (not) bound by engagement (though) voluntarily made." Granted, indeed, that he is so bound, in civil, this cannot obtain in religious matters; because the man was, irrespective of his own will, previously and from his very nature must continue to be, accountable to One who is above all.

I admit the general principle involved in your third paragraph; still its application to the case of religion, by you, seems to me not correct. Though I grant that it is the right, nay more, the duty, of Government to appoint a medical officer to a man-of-war, I cannot think it a legitimate inference that a chaplain should be appointed by Government. I cannot admit, on this account that "the arrangement for the celebration of Divine worship" belongs to the civil authority, excepting only as it respects the time and its non-interference with secular duties. I cannot consent to put the medical officer, with the necessary appendages of medical affairs, and a religious teacher, with the arrangements of Divine worship, in the same category. I think the inference, that because the former would be right the latter must be so, is not legitimate. Supposing, however, I were to admit the legitimacy of this inference, it would necessarily follow that Government should appoint a chaplain in accordance with its own views or the supposed views of its servants. In either case it would follow that, in

some governments, teachers of idolatry, infidelity, Mormonism, Romanism, &c., &c., should be appointed Q.E.A.

Though I do hold "a military organisation to be essential to the safety of the country," (5th paragraph) I do not concede that Government can justly interfere with a right which is essential to man, as an accountable being, though it may seem to make that organisation less efficient. This is, indeed, the very plea urged by all despotic rulers when they claim the right to interfere with the religion of the subject. They deem, or pretend to deem, the organisation of Government inefficient unless they can have the command in religious as well as in civil matters. This was the plea urged by the advocate on the part of the Tuscan Government in the trial of the Madiai. With respect to the requirements of discipline in this case, different opinions, I am assured, obtain among the officers of Her Majesty's service. Besides the fact that, in some cases, meetings for religious purposes, not in accordance with prescribed rules, are allowed, show that in the service, as well as out, men may, if not interfered with, obey the dictates of their conscience in religious matters. Neither the opinions of the officers, however, nor this fact, can affect the right in question.

The case of youths at school does not appear to me to be parallel (as stated in your sixth paragraph). In the period of tutelage, children, though at school, are virtually under the care of their parents: unless, then, the authority of the State and that of parents be similar, your inference does not hold good. Arguments derived from this source would involve a discussion on the extent of parental authority in matters of religion. Here considerations which do not obtain even in men bound to their superiors, as our soldiers are, must affect our reasoning.

In the seventh paragraph you rightly state that proselytism "can hardly be proved to originate in the regulations complained of." I stand corrected by you in this particular, if my language, as it would seem to have done, implied this. I may, however, say, without laying much stress on this matter, that some arrangements are well adapted for proselyting purposes. When you penned the next sentence I think you must have forgotten that maxim of Holy Writ, "A bribe blinds the eyes of the wise." Though, then, the moral treachery of being influenced by a bribe "grows like a weed out of man's beggarliness of soul," it does not follow that if "this source were removed such men would instantly find another," or even supposing it did, it would not show the propriety of laying snares, since, according to Holy Writ, even wise men may, notwithstanding their wisdom, have enough of beggarliness to be caught in such snares. Hence it is evident, from this maxim, as well as from observation, that if we would have our Nonconformist ministers and deacons free from the influence of Governmental interference, we must do what we can to prevent their receiving any aid from Governmental resources. In the choice of our members of Parliament, would not the deacons of our dissenting churches, as well as their ministers, be less disposed to assert the principles of the non-interference of Government in matters of religion, and the injustice of their paying the religious teachers, if such ministers received aid in this manner, i.e., not from the soldiers themselves, but from the Government? I trow they would. This is a snare very likely to catch even wise men among us, and may it not be designedly laid? May it not be the thin end of the wedge? May it not hereafter be used for the very purpose of placing electors in a position which shall render undesirable and unpleasant to themselves the assertion of those principles, which, being so nobly asserted a few years ago, enabled the Dissenters effectually to oppose Government in their aim at subsidising the ministers of every religious creed.

My use of the word *stipendiary* seems to need a little explanation. Regarding the word *stipend* in its etymological sense, I termed those who received wages for work done stipendiaries. This I think a legitimate sense of the word. It only "seems to imply an appointment by Government to the performance of a certain service." It was then not strictly correct to use a word that might seem to imply more than was intended. In my reference to the Exchequer, and use of the word compulsory, my objection lies to the employment of Governmental money for religious purposes.

You have admitted the importance of this subject; may I then request that you will again afford me a space in your journal for this letter; and since you have invited the attention of your correspondents to this question, I hope it will be fully discussed on both sides.

Yours truly,

G. SLATER.

Stonehouse, Plymouth, Nov. 12, 1855.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Nov. 17, 1855.

My dear Sir,—The following resolution, unanimously adopted, I should have sent to you earlier, but for the fact, that the continued illness of my wife called me from home the greater part of this week.

I cannot forbear thanking you personally for the admirable digest of our proceedings, and for your favourable remarks on the subject.

Believe me, yours truly,

GEORGE SMITH.

RESOLUTION.

"That this committee, fully recognising the value of the Nonconforming religious newspaper press of this metropolis, as a medium of communicating to the public Christian and denominational intelligence, and of advocating enlightened principles of ecclesiastical polity, has great pleasure in presenting its thankful acknowledgments to the editor of the *Nonconformist*, and to the conductors of the other dissenting papers, who have in a friendly spirit called attention to the recent autumnal meetings of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, or who have given to their readers extended reports of its proceedings."

On Sunday, assemblies took place at Spon-lane, Hockley, and one or two other districts near Birmingham, for the avowed purpose of discussing the rise in the price of bread, and the best means of obtaining redress. The principal speakers were itinerant Chartist orators, who failed to excite much enthusiasm, and the police being at hand, in each case the people dispersed peaceably.

* The above letter reached us too late for insertion last week.

THE WAR.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS BY OMAR PASHA.

A telegraphic message received from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, states that, at noon on the 6th, Omar Pasha forded the river Ingour, at the head of 20,000 men, and defeated the Russians, computed at 10,000, including militia, and partly entrenched. The enemy lost about 400 in killed and wounded, sixty prisoners, and three pieces of cannon. The Turkish loss was upwards of 300. The British officers did honour to their country.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Sublime Porte has transmitted the following despatch to the Ottoman Minister in London:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15, 1855.—On the 6th Nov., the troops under the command of Omar Pasha, although the depth of water reached to their armpits, gallantly forced the passage of the river Anakara, or Onglour, in Georgia, in face of a most terrible fire. The passage was disputed by sixteen thousand Russians. They attacked the Russian redoubts at the point of the bayonet, and carried them in spite of a desperate defence on the part of the enemy. The Russian army was completely routed, and took to flight. Our army has taken five pieces of cannon, six artillery waggons, and forty prisoners. The Russians left more than 400 dead on the field of battle, among whom were two superior officers, and about a hundred subalterns. Our loss amounts to sixty-eight killed, and two hundred and twenty wounded.

Omar Pasha has ordered a hospital to be established at Trebizond for his sick and wounded, who will be attended to by English surgeons.

The Hungarian General Ferhad-Pasha commands the advanced guard of the Turkish troops that are marching upon Kutais. The rivers, swollen by the rains, which traverse their route, are crossed by the aid of flying bridges. Omar Pasha desires to effect a junction with the Circassians.

The *Daily News*, in commenting upon the above engagement, makes the following remarks:—

On the 30th October, Omar Pasha left Souchum Kaleh for Shemserrai, to which place the main body of the force under his command had preceded him. The 15,000 men with whom he landed in Abasia had at times received reinforcements amounting in all to about 20,000 men, and swelling his army to 35,000. Some Abasian cavalry appear also to have joined his standard. At Ilori—a few miles beyond Shemserrai—the road leaves the coast, and strikes inland, in a south-eastern direction, to Sughdidi and Kutais. A Russian outpost was understood to be stationed about ten miles from Ilori; and twenty miles further, on the banks of the Ingour, 6,000 Russians were said to have been drawn together. Omar Pasha, it would appear from the telegraphic message of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, had pushed on from Shemserrai at the head of 20,000 men. On reaching the Ingour, he found that the Russian force assembled to dispute the passage had been increased to 10,000 according to one account, and 16,000 according to another. The banks of the river are steep and difficult, and the Russians were partly entrenched. In this favourable position the resistance they opposed to the Turks appears to have been resolute and vigorous, for whilst they themselves had about 400 men put *hors de combat*, the loss on the side of their assailants was upwards of 300. Ultimately, however, in this Alma on a smaller scale, the Russians were obliged to give way, and Omar Pasha moved onwards. According to the statement in the telegraphic message from Paris, that the Seraskier marched upon Kutais, it would appear that Tiflis is the point he threatens. At Sughdidi the road from Souchum Kaleh branches into two; one regains the coast, and that is the one he would have taken had Kars been his destination; the other leads through Kutais to Tiflis. The choice of this latter road by Omar Pasha corroborates the opinion which prevailed at Souchum Kaleh when he commenced his advance—that Tiflis was the point he aimed at. It stands to reason that this should be so. By threatening Tiflis he will as effectually relieve Kars as if he marched directly upon that town; for the Russian Commander-in-Chief must withdraw his troops from the blockade of Kars to defend his Trans-Caucasian capital. And if Omar Pasha can reach Tiflis before the Russian troops in Georgia and Mingrelia are concentrated for its defence, there appears to be little doubt that it must fall into his hands.

LATEST FROM KARS.

The last letters received from Kars on the 20th, dated on the 16th, say that on that day General Mouravieff had dispatched a convoy to Alexandropol. His troops were occupied in making excavations to serve as barracks. These were covered with planks. It would appear by this that they are willing to cause it to be believed that they intend to pass the winter before Kars. They would then endeavour to effect a retreat to Alexandropol without being attacked by the Turks. In the meantime the road to Kars is less watched than formerly by the advanced posts of the Russians.

After the battle of the 29th of September, a rumour became current that General Mouravieff had lost his senses. It was not believed here for some time, but succeeding accounts seem to confirm it. It is said, moreover, that General Beboutoff has been requested to take the chief command of the army, on account of the state of Mouravieff's health. General Beboutoff had replied, that the state of affairs in Tiflis was such as to demand his immediate presence.

A letter from Trebizond of the 1st inst. says: "The Russians have sent from Kars to Alexandropol the greater portion of their baggage. This seems to indicate that they are about to raise the blockade of Kars. The besieged are able to keep open their communications."

SERIOUS EXPLOSION OF MAGAZINES NEAR INKERMANN.

Lord Panmure has received the following telegraphic despatch from General Sir William Codrington, dated November 16:—

A very heavy explosion of a store of powder at the French siege train, took place about 3 p.m. yesterday. It communicated fire to our siege train close to it, where there was no powder, but some naval live shells, most of which were removed, but the loss of life and damage done is considerable. The great explosion threw shell over the camp of our siege train and huts of the 1st Brigade, being entirely damaged, but not by fire. All officers and men were on the spot at once, and worked with good will and energy, and I saw all safe when I quitted at 7 p.m. Killed: Deputy-Assistant Commissary Yellon, R.A., and twenty-one non-commissioned officers and men wounded. Lieutenant Dawson, R.A., lost his leg below his knee. Lieutenant Roberts dangerously in the arm. Lieutenant Eccles and Assistant-Surgeon Roade, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, slightly; 116 brigade commissioned officers and men, of whom 47 slightly. Missing: 4 rank and file.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received from Marshal Pelissier, dated Sebastopol, Nov. 16, six p.m.:—

Our park artillery (called Park of the Mill), near Inkermann, was partly destroyed yesterday at four o'clock in the afternoon, by the explosion of three magazines, containing altogether 30,000 kilogrammes of powder, 600,000 cartridges, 300 charged shells, and other projectiles. The ignited materials, hurled to a distance, caused a violent conflagration in the English park next to ours, and there also partial explosions took place. At six o'clock the English and French workmen were masters of the fire. Our loss consists of thirty killed, including two officers, and some hundred wounded, among whom are ten officers. However sad such an event is, we must still congratulate ourselves that the consequences have not been more serious and disastrous. I am not able to state the losses of our Allies. I believe they are about the same as our own. As nearly always happens in similar cases, it is difficult to ascertain the cause of the first explosion. This is certainly a very lamentable accident; but our stores are so considerable that the resources of the army are not in the slightest degree affected by it.

DESTRUCTION OF STORES IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

The following telegraphic despatch, dated 18th November, from Sir E. Lyons, has been received by the Secretary of the Admiralty:—

YARNA, 7.15 p.m.—Captain Sherard Osborne reports that, on the 5th and 6th instant, a flotilla under his orders in the Sea of Azoff, destroyed enormous quantities of grain and forage of this year's harvest, which was compactly stacked in six tiers, extending two miles along the coast, near Gheiskliman, ready to be conveyed partly to the Crimean army, after the formation of the ice in the Gulf of Azoff, and partly to the army of the Caucasus, and which the enemy thought secure from any naval attack. By the skillfulness of the arrangements, and the manner in which they were executed by Captain Osborne, in which he was ably seconded by Commander John J. Kennedy, the enterprise was effected in the most brilliant manner, by landing on three points, under cover of the gun-boats of the Allies, in the face of not less than 4,000 cavalry and infantry. Our loss amounted to only six wounded.

In the course of a journal of military operations extending from Oct. 24 to Oct. 30, Prince Gortschakoff says:—"The loss experienced by the troops occupying the north side consists in three men wounded. From Genitchi, Major-General de Wagner announces that on the 24th two steamers kept up all day a cross fire upon the city, wounding one man. In the evening a new steamer arrived in the roads. At Kertch the enemy's troops have been reinforced up to an effective of 20,000 men, and they are preparing to take the offensive."

One of the Crimean correspondents, referring to the departure of the British fleet for Kinburn, says:—"Before the expedition started, nearly all the smaller gunboats were despatched to reinforce Captain Sherard Osborne's flotilla in the Sea of Azoff, where that active and energetic officer is harrying the Russians as a hawk perturbs a field of larks. In spite of our operations in the Sea of Azoff, let it be remembered that we have not reduced Arabat or Genitchi, and that the Russians will soon have free use of the Spit. The moment the frost compels our boats to retire, the Spit of Arabat is in the hands of the Russians, for the water of the sea is frozen to the distance of several miles, so that no boat can approach to prevent the passage of troops or convoys. Had Arabat fallen, and an expedition landed at Kaffa or Theodosia, we should have been masters of the Peninsula of Kertch."

The *Constitutionnel* publishes a letter from Yenikale of the 18th ult., announcing the landing of the Anglo-Turkish Contingent, which, owing to its heterogeneous composition and undisciplined state, is not considered a very valuable acquisition by the writer. General Vivian has not yet arrived, but was daily expected. The letter says: "Nothing important had occurred in the Sea of Azoff, where only six steamers remained, four English and two French, the *Caton* and *Fulton*. Their principal object is to watch the coasts, and in particular the Spit of Arabat. The Russians are heaping fortifications upon fortifications along the southern coast of the continent. We cannot interfere with them, owing to the shallowness of the water."

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CRIMEA.

The letters from the Crimea come down to Nov. 6th. The *Times* correspondent on the Tchernaya, writing on that day, says: "To-day is the 6th, the first of the two days for which the Russian attack has been predicted, but there is no sign of Russians, and the camp is as silent as it was noisy last night. The 5th of November, the anniversary of the battle of Inkermann, which probably will be likewise substituted by most people in England for the memory of Guy Fawkes, has been celebrated in the English camp by bonfires. But it was not only outside in the open air that the anniversary of the victory of Inkermann was celebrated. It was kept up likewise in the huts and tents, and many were the applications for an hour or two's leave to keep the lights burning. The English

part of the Kinburn expedition, and that part of the French which did not remain as a garrison, have been now in for a week, but are as yet not disembarked. A rumour is afloat about another expedition to Kaffa, and from there to Arabat. The commotion among the French troops still continues. What with the changes in our position towards Baidar, the arrival of new troops, and the preparations for the departure of those who have been out since the beginning of the campaign, there are continually marches, reviews, and inspections of French troops going on. A great number of French have arrived lately in the Crimea. To every regiment a draught of 450 men has been sent out, so that, notwithstanding the casualties which have taken place up to the end of the siege, the number of French has not only not decreased, but rather the contrary. From Baidar and the heights above the troops, with the exception of the Division Autemarre and the strong Brigade Jamin lately arrived, have been withdrawn. Thus the Tchernaya line in its whole length will form our real position during the winter, for since the greater number of troops have been withdrawn from the heights the occupation of the latter must be considered as a line of outposts, from which, in case of a serious attack, the troops would have to fall back to their positions in the valley. On the rest of our line there is nothing new. The firing from both sides of the harbour continues in the usual way, reminding one of those intervals of the siege between the bombardments during which the guns seemed to go off by habit rather than from any intention on the part of the gunners. The net of roads with which the whole country about here is gradually being covered extends every day further. The Quartermaster-General's officers seem to be insatiable, and new tracings are visible in every direction. The cavalry is beginning to leave. The King's Dragoon Guards were embarked yesterday and the day before, and the 8th Hussars are embarking to-day. Both of these regiments had huts for their men and shelter for at least part of their horses, whereas the 10th Hussars are without either, exposed on a bleak hill, with a number of horses still sick and a still greater number scarcely recovered, and have a fair chance of losing half their valuable horses, should the cold set in before they are embarked."

The *Times* Special Correspondent has some items of interest: "The soldiers and sailors who are doomed to stay at and off Kinburn for the winter will have a dreary time of it. The sea on both sides of the Spit is frozen to some distance from the shore; but Major-General Kokonovitch, the late Russian Governor, who was there for four years, said he had never known the sea to be frozen right across to Ocsakoff. The only thing to look forward to is a liberal enjoyment of shooting, if the Cossacks will permit it, as the whole of the shores abound with multitudes of wild fowl. The Highflyer returned yesterday from Circassia and a cruise along the Turkish coast, having on board the Duke of Newcastle, and Mr. Simpson, the artist who accompanied him on the excursion. His Grace will find things greatly changed since he went, roads made, huts erected, Generals gone. Sir Colin Campbell, Colonel Sterling, Sir H. Bentinck, and Brigadier Shirley, have left the camp during his absence. The Duke's trip is said to have been most agreeable, and to have afforded a pleasant *mélange* of hunting, shooting, visiting, travelling, sight-seeing, and Circassian adventure."

The *Invalide Russe*, of the 10th, contains the Russian version of the last reconnaissance made on Oct. 27 and 28, by General d'Allonville.

Under date of Nov. 7, Prince Gortschakoff writes: "The enemy has undertaken no new movements. He continues to erect batteries upon the south side of Sebastopol, but does not cannonade the north. A considerable number of the enemy's vessels are assembled in the road, near Kamiesch Bay."

The *Louqsor* has arrived, with Constantinople letters to Nov. 8. The English steamer *Pacific* has foundered. Two hundred and twenty Russian prisoners have arrived at Constantinople. The Duke of Newcastle has arrived at Constantinople from Trebizond. Letters from the Crimea state that the apprehension of a Russian attack on our positions had greatly diminished. The Sardinians had received provisions. Kinburn has been fortified, revictualled, and provided with defensive materials.

GENERAL CANROBERT'S MISSION TO SWEDEN.

The *Aftonbladet* of Nov. 7 states "that on that day General Canrobert was received in audience by the King, in his capacity of French ambassador. General Canrobert was conveyed from the Brunkenjerg Hotel to the Royal residence in a state carriage of the Court, drawn by eight white horses, preceded by several outriders and runners, and surrounded by servants of the Royal house, all of whom were in grand livery. Along the whole route the procession was saluted with cries of 'Vive Canrobert! Vive la France!' At the gate of the King's palace General Canrobert was received by the Marshal of the kingdom, who conducted his Excellency into the presence of the King. On the 8th, the King was to give a grand dinner to General Canrobert. The high dignitaries of the kingdom, and a large number of the chief civil and military functionaries, have been invited." We read in the same journal: "The high importance of the mission which General Canrobert has come to Stockholm to fulfil is seen in the fact that the King has summoned Baron Manderstroem from Vienna in all haste. The baron was formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, and is now Swedish and Norwegian Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Austria."

One of the democratic Swedish papers gives an ac-

count of the origin of General Canrobert's visit, current in Stockholm. Last summer, Baron Bonde, then "King Oscar's right hand," was intrusted with a confidential mission to Paris. When he returned, he seemed to have lost favour at Court. That is explained by the journalist in this way: "What can have happened to cause the sudden change? Nothing more or less than that the worthy Baron, during his stay in Paris, went beyond his instructions to a very serious extent. People speak of a brilliant dinner given by the Emperor, after which his Imperial Majesty is said to have had a conversation with the Baron touching several important questions in reference to the policy of the Court of Sweden; and that Baron Bonde displayed a rather undiplomatic amount of candour, not only on general matters, for he went so far in his cordiality as to give the Emperor—of course on his Sovereign's behalf—at least half a promise that before next spring Sweden would join the cause of the Western Powers. If this anecdote is true, as I really believe it is, it is not very difficult to divine the deeper purpose of General Canrobert's mission." The writer concludes that King Oscar is in a false position, and knows not which way to turn.

General Canrobert, says the *Independence*, has left Stockholm. He will not return to Paris before the end of the month, as he will spend some days in Copenhagen.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

There are now under Government contract as war ships about 240 steamers and 200 sailing ships. The maximum price paid by the Government for the hire of these vessels is 97. 15s. per ton per month, and the minimum price is 16s. per ton per month.

It is stated that there are 200 iron gun and mortar boats building, or ordered to be built, by contract, for the Crown by British and Scotch ship-builders. They will be all steamers, and the mortar-boats will be so built as to form pontoon bridges.

The amount of the Patriotic Fund on the 16th of November was 1,296,282l. 4s. 7d. The numbers in receipt of relief were—widows, 2,544; children, 2,119; orphans who have lost both parents, 97. The annual expenditure at present is estimated at 65,000l.

It is a curious fact that our Baltic fleet, now at Kiel, is (during the temporary absence of Admiral Dundas) under the orders of Captain Codrington, of the Royal George, brother of the Commander-in-Chief of the Crimea. Thus the sons of the hero of Navarino are at this moment in command of two divisions of English forces engaged against Russia and for Turkey.

The *Barracouta* captured on the 1st August, in the sea of Okhotsk, the Bremen brig *Greta*, having on board 277 Russian sailors, part of the crew of the Russian frigate *Diana*, which was wrecked off Japan.

A mortar raft is in preparation in the dock-yard at Woolwich, which will be so constructed as to float on four pontoons. The pontoons will serve as a powder-magazine and general store; and the raft, with its heavy and destructive mortar, will be enabled to float in three feet of water.

The French squadron has arrived at Kiel on its way home.

Foreign and Colonial.

RUSSIA.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that on the 9th inst., at the Emperor's command, the Minister of the Interior declared that St. Petersburg was no longer in a state of siege.

On the 7th the Emperor passed the Isthmus of Perekop. He arrived on the 8th at Simpheropol, and set out on the 9th for Bakshiserai, where he passed the troops in review on the 10th. He afterwards visited the northern forts of Sebastopol, and subsequently proceeded as far as the Mackenzie Heights.

The Emperor was at Odessa on the 3rd. The next day, Sunday, he received, among others, the body of the merchants of the city of Odessa, who presented to him "bread and salt." In reply, he said he felt "an entire reliance on the Most High, that He will grant a happy issue to this war, raised against Russia by nations we have constantly nourished with our bread." An hour after making this statement, the Emperor went to the cathedral. He was received at the threshold of the temple by that notable Archbishop of Kherson and the Taurida, Innocent. This reverend gentleman, in addressing the Czar, called the Crown of an Emperor of All the Russias "a souvenir of the Crown of Christ." Further, he likened Russia to the kingdom of Judah, and France and England to the kingdoms of Assyria and Israel, leagued against the first in an unjust war. The prophet, he tells us, said to Ahaz, "have courage, and let not thy soul become weak at the sight of these smoking brands!"

How closely do those words of the prophet apply to us and our enemies! This unhappy France! Is she not, in truth, the brand which for half a century has carried fire throughout the entire world? And the proud, but to-day abased and jeopardised, Britain! What is she, if not the other brand, which, after being extinguished for two centuries, recommences to smoke in the midst of a yawning gulf?

A correspondent of *Le Nord*, writing from Odessa, states that a Russian merchant having observed to his Imperial Majesty that the restoration of an honourable peace—but only an "honourable" peace—was all that was desired to complete the prosperity of the city, the Emperor replied, "Who is there that does not desire such peace? I more than any one else."

The Russian loan, so much talked of at Berlin, has been concluded.

There have been considerable strata of sulphur discovered on both sides of the river Wolga, near Samara, and the most urgent orders have been given to make the treasure available as soon as possible.

The Emperor, taking into consideration the complete ruin of Russian commerce at Sebastopol, Eupatoria, Yalta, Kertch, Kaffa, and Berdiansk, has ordered that this commerce shall be relieved from all taxes and commercial dues, until the re-establishment of tranquillity in the Tauris.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 9th, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, says: "A few days since a package was sent off to Nicolaiëff containing a mantle embroidered in gold and silver by the hands of the Empress and her ladies for the holy image which the Bishop of Moscow delivered to the Emperor in the Chapel of St. Serge. It is positively stated that his Majesty himself conveyed this image to the army in the Crimea."

SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid to the 16th state that the Government on that day presented a bill to the Cortes on the tariffs. A despatch was read to the Cortes, announcing that General Gurrea occupied the principal points of Sarragossa; the national guards, who had taken part in the late disturbances, had been disarmed; the spirit of the other part of that force remained excellent. Sarragossa is now tranquil. The authorities continue their duties, and no concession has been made to the rioters. Nothing has been decided on the affair of M. Olozaga. The proposition of M. Rive Rosas has been rejected.

The *Epoca* says that Victor Hugo is shortly expected at Madrid, and that a house there has already been taken for him. It is said that a Spanish poet has undertaken to translate a play just composed by the illustrious exile, the scene of which is laid in Spain.

PIEDMONT AND NAPLES.

Appropos to the opening of the Turin Chambers, the *Daily News* correspondent says:—

About ten minutes after the hour fixed, the King and his suite arrived, received everywhere, as I have said, with great cheering. He was in uniform, and looked as well as a convalescent could do. His manners denoted *ennui* and impatience to get through his constitutional duties. Victor Emmanuel, as his actions tell, is firmly resolved to maintain the engagements which he took on ascending the throne. He makes it a point of honour to be almost more constitutional than his ministers; and a blessing it would be for Italy if equal honesty sat on every throne. We ought not to be surprised, however—and, indeed, we ought not to be ignorant—that he does not quite understand or at all relish his position. He considers that the House of Savoy is somewhat lowered since it promulgated the *statuto*; but he accepts resignedly the results of the spirit of progress—believes that he is performing a disagreeable duty, or expiating ancestral errors—and sacrifices his feelings to what he considers to be, if not the good, at least the wishes of his country. From such a man we know nearly what we have to expect. He will certainly never head a reaction; but probably he does not entertain or at any rate will never attempt (unless most unexpected circumstances arise), to put in practice the ambitious schemes by some attributed to him.

Some little uneasiness is felt in the most instructed circles here about the results and consequences, mediate and immediate, of his Majesty's impending visit to the Imperial Court of France. It is feared that he will there hear talk of doctrines of authority which, however applicable to a nation exhausted by sixty years of revolution, cannot be popular here. Every one knows, it is true, that Victor Emmanuel is both too honest and too sensible to think of breaking his sworn promise; but he may be made still more sceptical as to the value of the mixed form of government, and therefore he is likely to give that hearty concurrence to liberal measures which is necessary in such a monarchy.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Naples, Nov. 8: "Under the Royal hand and seal the Commendatore D. Orazio Mazza, retaining his rank and salary as Director of Police, has been nominated Consulatore of the kingdom—an office of the highest distinction." The same mail informs us that armed bands pervade Sicily, and have already had several encounters with the Royal troops in the open field.

PRUSSIA.

The well-known member of the Prussian Chambers, M. de Vincke—a staunch advocate for a Prussian alliance with the Western Powers against Russia—elected by the town of Hagen, has not accepted his nomination. The following explanations are given by the *Post Ampt Gazette* of that step: "A short time after the election the King passed through Hagen, where he met a very warm reception. He said on that occasion, 'This reception gives me the greatest pleasure, proceeding as it does from a town which has elected as deputy to the Chamber one of my enemies.' These words determined M. de Vincke to resign."

UNITED STATES.

Up to the 8th instant, the full intelligence of the proceedings of the British Government and of the despatch of a squadron to the West Indies had not been received in the United States.

Respecting the difference with England, the *Herald* has the following from its Washington correspondent, who writes on the 5th: "By the last foreign mail, which arrived here this morning, highly important despatches were received from our Minister in England, all of which I understand will be considered by the Cabinet to-day, and it is believed have reference to Mr. Crampton's difficulty, the whole of which will be developed in a day or two."

From the *New York Herald* of the latest date we extract a portion of a leading article respecting the alleged difference between England and the United

States on the Cuban question: "We have received by the Baltic a letter from a reliable source in Paris, communicating the important fact that the old Cuban embroglio has been very recently revived in a most belligerent shape between Mr. Buchanan, our Minister at London, and Lord Palmerston, the British Premier." The *Herald* here quotes from the *Hampshire Telegraph* of the 11th of October, stating that a number of British vessels of war had been despatched to Bermuda in consequence of the insulting tone of the United States' Government on the subject of Cuba. The *Herald* continues:—

First, it appears that this concentration within striking distance of the island of Cuba of a British squadron, numbering, in all probability not less than twenty vessels of war (to say nothing of the French West India squadron), is "in consequence of the American Government having replied to some communication made to them by the British Government in a manner insulting to England in the highest degree;" nor are we left altogether in the dark concerning this communication from the British Cabinet. It is doubtless a renewal in some shape of the tripartite overtures to the Administration of Mr. Fillmore which Lord Palmerston may have concluded would be acceptable at Washington to that of Mr. Pierce after the apparently indignant rejection by Marcy of the Cuban manifesto of his Ministers, resulting from those solemn authorised conferences at Ostend and Aix-la-Chapelle. In the rumoured reply of the "American Government," there is an air of that genuine grandiloquent patriotism which has characterised all the diplomatic premises, circulars, and instructions of our Pierce Administrations, so that brief as is the report of the *Hampshire Telegraph* of this answer of our Government it bears the evidence upon its face of official authority. The question then arises, what is Marcy driving at in thus startling the whole country with his warlike reopening of the Cuban trouble whenever everybody had imagined it postponed, or that the Administration, like Micawber, had humbly resigned itself to waiting for "something to turn up." The true explanation, we apprehend, lies in the necessity to our Cabinet aspirants of a little active war capital for the next Presidency. The "manifest destiny" of Cuba is, sooner or later, the annexation of the island to the United States. This, at all events, is the general popular belief in all quarters of the Union. Thus far our Pierce Administration, in all its fine promises, looking to this great consummation, has lost ground here, as in everything else; while, meantime, the Presidential election of 1856 is coming so near as to require some desperate expedient to recover the lost confidence of the people. Mr. Pierce unquestionably would consent to accept another democratic nomination; and, utterly hopeless as his case appears to be, Marcy himself aspires to the succession. Then, again, Mr. Buchanan, our Minister in London, the especial champion of the Cuban annexationists, is, we dare say, notwithstanding the Ostend collapse, quite ready to co-operate with the Cabinet in any bold Cuban movement which may strengthen his claim with the progressing democracy. In this view we are prepared to believe that neither the Administration nor Mr. Buchanan would hesitate to get up a war cry against England and France in the matter of Cuba, and such a war cry as would overwhelm in the democratic national convention the slavery question and all other issues, and bring the reunited democracy to the support of the Administration and its most available war candidate for the succession.

Joseph Wagner has been convicted under the Foreign Enlistment Act, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 100 dols.

A railway accident has occurred near St. Louis, by which twenty-two persons lost their lives and fifty were wounded.

The United States' Commissioner in the Mediterranean had written for a reinforcement of a steamer and a sloop, in consequence of the probable state of affairs on the Continent, especially at Naples.

Since the partial failure of the attempt to lay the submarine telegraph at Point au Basque, public attention had been directed to the other route proposed, *vid* Greenland, Iceland, and the Faro Islands.

It is stated that in Kansas a secret military organization had taken place, designed to control the affairs of that territory, and to resist the execution of any law passed by the territorial Legislature.

Official intelligence of the recent revolutionary movements in Nicaragua having reached Washington, the subject had occupied the attention of the Government, and Commodore Paulding would probably be instructed to proceed thither immediately, with special instructions regarding events in that quarter.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Notwithstanding the pressure put upon the electors of Berlin by the King in his letter to the Communal Council of the capital, the Liberals returned three out of the five members chosen in the complementary elections on the 15th inst.

A fine young man was frozen to death on Mount St. Gothard, on Saturday week. He was returning from a journey to Naples, and was only 200 yards from the Hospice, when he appears to have fatally given way to sleep.

M. Thiers has personally presented the twelfth volume of his "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire," to Prince Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia, brother of Napoleon I.

The two young Russian officers who lately escaped from the war prison at Lewes, have reached the neutral territory of Hamburg, and are now on their way to Russia.

The Archduke Maximilian is recovering from the effects of the accident at Trieste: the Emperor of Austria had visited him.

News arrived at Alexandria that Lady Emmeline Wortley was taken ill at Beyrout, and not expected to live. At Jerusalem a dislocated leg, and at Beyrout intermittent fever and dysentery afflicted herself; while her daughter has sustained a *coup de soleil*. The unfortunate pair travelled in Syria in the hottest months.

The trial of the parties at Berlin accused of unlawfully revealing telegraphic intelligence for stock-jobbing purposes came to a conclusion on the 12th. Janck, the clerk, was condemned to three years' imprisonment, with loss of social rights as a citizen for five years, for having transgressed his official duties; Julius Reichenheim, for having bribed an official, to two years' imprisonment, with loss of social rights for two years; and Isidor Reichenheim to half this term; Meyer, the banker, for being an accomplice in the said act of bribery, to two and a half years' imprisonment and three years' social degradation.

The Appeal of the English Consul at Cologne against his sentence (for illegally enlisting for the Foreign Legion) has been unfortunate. The Court have condemned him to six months' imprisonment instead of three; and his secretary, who was acquitted, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The last advices from Melbourne bring no tidings of the arrival of the Guiding Star, which left Liverpool for that port on the 9th of January last. She had, including officers and crew, nearly 500 persons on board—men, women, and children. There is every reason to apprehend that she has foundered with every soul on board.

The legislative session of the Belgian Chambers was opened on the 13th inst., by a speech from the King. The speech does not contain one single allusion to politics except the following words: "I continue to receive reiterated proofs of sympathy and confidence from foreign Governments." The remainder of the speech is devoted to the internal affairs of Belgium and an appeal to the loyal support of the Chambers.

The King of Württemberg has conferred on Dr. Barth, the African explorer, the order of the Württemberg Crown.

A great fire raged on Sunday at the bakery, and bread and flour stores for the military at Chaillot, opposite the Champ de Mars. At eight o'clock the flames were got under. The damage was very great.

There have been serious riots at Constantinople between the Turkish and French soldiers. Twenty of the former were killed and wounded. After having twice attacked the French hospital, they killed two surgeons' assistants, whom they met with in a lonely place, and wounded a lieutenant in the navy named Blaise. He is severely wounded, but there is ground to hope he will recover. The Turkish population remained quiet during the conflict. At the first of the outbreak imposing forces had been sent on the ground both by the Turks and the French. General Parisot proceeded with a company, whilst General Lerchev waited at the Embassy, in order to send for reinforcements from Maslak, if necessary.

Lord Leigh, accompanied by Mr. Perry, Inspector of Prisons, and Mrs. Perry, visited Mettray last week. The boys were assembled in the large room, at the close of the inspection, and Lord Leigh made them a speech, closing with "Long live Napoleon the Third! long live M. Demetz!" To this the boys answered by "Vive la Reine d'Angleterre! vive Lord Leigh!" and the band of the school played "God save the Queen."

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

This society commenced its season on Monday night with Handel's *Messiah*; previous to which was performed a "Hymn of the Allied Armies," the music and words of which are by Mr. G. Linley. This hymn consists of solos for a soprano alternated with full chorus, but is of a somewhat trite and meagre character. Handel's oratorio on the whole, was fairly performed. The solo singers were Miss Stabbach (who replaced Mrs. Sunderland, for whom an apology was made), Miss Dolby, Mr. W. Cooper, and Mr. Lawler. Miss Stabbach is becoming one of our best concert sopranos—her voice has gained in volume and power, and she appears to be one of those artists in whom success will not induce carelessness. Mr. W. Cooper, the tenor, has a smooth and agreeable voice, but scarcely sufficient power for so large a space as Exeter Hall. Miss Dolby's and Mr. Lawler's performances are too familiar to need comment. We perceive by the society's published report that although it has in some measure suffered from the general depression consequent on the war, it nevertheless finds "cause of encouragement in the comparative steadiness with which the finances have withstood the pressure of the past trying season." A modification of the prices of admission has been made, a certain number of admissions being now issued to the Western Area at one shilling each. This is an excellent arrangement, and will, we trust, meet with success. Mr. Surman, the conductor, was cordially cheered on his appearance on the platform.

Postscript.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1855.

OPERATIONS IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Last night's *Gazette* contains despatches from Captain Sherard Osborn, of the *Vesuvius*, and his subordinates, describing their operations from the 9th to the 18th of October. Several fishing stations were destroyed and some fine launches.

The extraordinary efforts made by the enemy to prosecute their fisheries upon this coast are the best proof of their importance. They sometimes move down two or three hundred soldiers, who escort large launches placed upon carriages and arabas drawn by oxen laden with nets and gear, as well as fishermen to work them. The fish directly they are caught are carted off into the interior; and when it is

remembered that we have destroyed some hundred and odd launches upon one spit alone, some idea can be formed of the immense quantity of fish consumed on this coast.

These operations have for the most part been stoutly resisted by the Russians, who have a considerable force, both of cavalry and infantry, all along the coast. Lieutenant Commerell, of the gun-boat *Weser*, reports that, on the 10th, he crossed the Spit of Arabat, and succeeded in destroying about 400 tons of forage and corn at the entrance of the Solgar or Kara-Su River, in the Putrid Sea. "On our retreating we were so hard pressed by them that, but for the circumstance of the last 200 yards being mud, and the cover of rifles from Mr. Lillingston and a man who remained in the boat, we could hardly have escaped capture."

Lieutenant Day, of the *Recruit*, reports that on the 15th, at Whitehouse Spit, though unable to dislodge the enemy's riflemen, he succeeded in destroying seven launches and five large fisheries, in spite of the enemy's cavalry and infantry. Lieutenant Day received a severe injury of the foot, by the accidental explosion of an 8-inch gun.

In consideration of the services mentioned in the above despatches—Lieutenant George Fiott Day has been promoted to the rank of commander, and Mr. William H. Parker will be promoted to the rank of master, so soon as he shall be qualified; and a medal and 15*l.* gratuity, for conspicuous gallantry, have been awarded to William Rickard, Quartermaster of her Majesty's ship *Weser*.

ELECTIONS.

The nomination for the borough of Southwark took place yesterday morning in the Town Hall. Although it was generally understood that Sir Charles Napier would be the only candidate—Mr. Scovell having long since retired—there was a large attendance of electors.

The HIGH BAILIFF, in commencing the business of the day, adverted to the loss the constituency had sustained by the death of Sir William Molesworth. The late baronet was honoured with their confidence during a period of ten years, and maintained that trust with honour. (Cheers.) Of him it might be said in the words of Sir Walter Scott, when lamenting the loss of another great statesman, Charles James Fox—

"For talents mourn, untimely lost,
When best employed and wanted most."

Mr. CYRUS LEGG came forward to propose Sir Charles Napier, but it was some time before he could proceed with his address. It is a singular fact that the authorities of Southwark will persist in conducting exciting elections in their paltry Town Hall, a building which will not accommodate more than a couple of hundred people. The invariable consequence is, that some hundreds of persons crowd the stairs and the streets, and shout down every speaker who presents himself.

Dr. EVANS rose to second the nomination, when a terrific cry was raised for an adjournment into the open air. Scarcely a word that Dr. Evans uttered was listened to.

The HIGH SHERIFF having inquired whether any other gentleman had a candidate to propose, the Hon. W. Knox, whose name had been posted throughout the Borough as a Conservative candidate, was loudly called for. It appears that the "Hon." Mr. Knox is an undertaker residing in the Dover-road, and that the name was placarded about Southwark as a piece of electioneering fun.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER, who was declared duly elected, amidst repeated rounds of applause, then came forward to thank the electors. The writ instructed them to send to Parliament a "discreet" man. He was afraid they had made a great mistake, for he had been designated an indiscreet man in high quarters, but he would endeavour to mend his ways. In reference to the share he had taken in the war, he said he had done the best he could. If he had determined to take his fleet under the walls of Sweaborg or Cronstadt, every man would have given him three cheers and have gone with him. But he knew the danger there would be, and he declined to destroy his fleet, without any hope of success. He had hoped that something would have been done in the Baltic this year, and some great achievements would doubtless have been accomplished, if the Admiral had had the proper means for carrying on operations placed at his disposal. Then as to the war in the Crimea, the work had been nobly done by English, French, and Sardinians, and the thanks and gratitude of the country were due to the respective armies. The navy had had little to do there; but that was not the fault of our gallant seamen, who would have done their duty had opportunities been afforded them. (Cheers.) He believed that the cheapest way of carrying on the war was to prosecute it with the utmost vigour, for if we got rid of it on any cheap terms it would break out again before long with tenfold vigour. He was sorry to find that mere children were taken into the army, a circumstance he attributed to the fact that sufficient inducements were not held out to our soldiers. He would have soldiers who distinguished themselves made associates of the Order of the Bath; and every man who achieved that distinction should have a pension of 25*l.* a year. One army had been completely destroyed; and if we had a war with America, which God forbid, we should not have an army to defend Ireland. (Cries of "No, no.") Referring to the political questions of the day, the gallant admiral said he was in favour of vote by ballot and an extension of the suffrage, without which the country would never hope to obtain any Parliamentary or Administrative

Reform worth having. He was glad to find that the Colonial Secretaryship, vacant by the death of their late member, had been conferred upon Mr. Labouchere, who was a very worthy man, and would doubtless discharge its duties with great ability. He regretted that it had been offered to Mr. Sidney Herbert, who, if he had accepted office, would have brought a peace disposition into the Ministry, which would have destroyed it. (Hear.) Peace with Russia, he was of opinion, should not be concluded until that nation paid the expenses of the war, and that was one reason why he did not wish to see any peace element in Lord Palmerston's Administration. (Cheers.)

Thanks were then voted to the High Bailiff, and cheers were given for the Queen, Lord Palmerston, the Liberal Press, our gallant Allies, and a variety of other objects. The proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

The nomination for the city of Wells took place yesterday. The candidates were Mr. Serjeant Kinglake and Captain H. Jolliffe—the former a Liberal, the latter a Conservative. On the subject of the war, the learned Serjeant said: He believed that the aggressive power of Russia must be repressed and set aside. On no other ground could the war be justified; and it was because those great principles were involved, that the voice of England had become clamorous in the matter. Captain Jolliffe, who wore his Crimean medal, took the same ground. There were, he said, greater calamities than war. The national honour must be upheld; the aggressions of the strong against the weak must be checked, and therefore the present war had become necessary. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Serjeant Kinglake. A poll was demanded for Captain Jolliffe.

A Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says "The apartment destined for the future offspring of the Empress is already prepared. It is close to the Emperor's cabinet."

Major-General Collingwood Dickson, R.A., who distinguished himself at Alma and Inkermann, has left town, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Captain Lyons, R.A., and other officers of his suite, en route for Kertch, to take command of the artillery of the Anglo-Turkish Contingent.

An insurance company advertises that it will be glad to appoint as salaried agents "Dissenting ministers who have a necessity to increase their income!"

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Foreign-office. There were present Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Sir George Grey, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Panmure, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, Viscount Canning, the Earl of Harrowby, and the Right Hon. H. Labouchere. The Council sat three hours and a quarter.

BURIAL BOARDS.

The following letter was received from the Home-office by the Rev. David Thompson, Torrington; which fixes the vexed question of ministers' fees:—

Whitehall, Nov. 16, 1855.

Sir,—I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst.; and to inform you that the law-officers of the Crown have stated to him that they cannot find any words in the Burials Act which give either to the Burial Board, or to any person, expressly or by implication, power to settle the fees to be paid to Dissenting ministers, or other persons officiating in the unconsecrated part of burial-grounds, provided under the act.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. MAJOR.

Rev. D. Thompson, Baptist Minister,
Great Torrington.

MONEY MARKET, THIS DAY.

Consols are firm, to-day, although the business doing is not extensive. The Three per Cents. for Money, are 88½, ¾, 89, and for the Account, 88½ to 89½. The Three per Cents. Reduced have marked 87½, ¾, and the New Three per Cents., 88½, ¾. Money is in request, and the rates of discount are firm. The Foreign house is very dull, and prices are almost nominal. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 92; Mexican Three per Cents., 19½; Turkish Six per Cents., 79½; do. New Scrip, 3½, ¾ discount. Most Railway Shares are dull, but we have very little change to notice in the quotations. Caledonian, 56; Eastern Counties, 8½; Great Northern, 86½; Great Western, 49½; London and North Western, 94; South Western, 84½, ¾; Midland, 63½; South Eastern, 56½.

MARK-LANE, THIS DAY.

The show of English wheat in to-day's market was very limited, and chiefly composed of Monday's unsold samples. All kinds met a slow sale, but we have no change to notice in prices. We had a very dull inquiry for foreign wheat, the supply of which was small, at Monday's currencies. Floating cargoes of grain were firm, and held for more money. The barley trade was steady, at extreme quotations. Malt was quite as dear as last week. There was a fair demand for oats, at full quotations. Beans and peas were firm; but flour met a dull inquiry.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

English: Wheat, 1,890. Barley, 3,020. Malt, 940. Oats, —. Flour, 760.
Foreign: Wheat, 1,140. Oats, 17,460. Flour, — brls.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

On the abolition of the COMPULSORY Newspaper Stamp, the price of the NONCONFORMIST was reduced one penny, in addition to the penny for the stamp. Consequently, the price of single copies is

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There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

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Subscriptions and Advertisements for the NONCONFORMIST, with Post-office Orders (Postage stamps not accepted), payable at the General Post-office, should be addressed to the Publisher, Mr. WILLIAM FREEMAN, 69, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

NEWSPAPER STAMP RETURNS.

The following is the number of stamps at one penny issued to the religious newspapers in London from the 1st January to 30th June, 1855, according to the last Government return:—

Record . . . (twice a week)	205,000
Watchman	82,500
Nonconformist	78,945
Ecclesiastical Gazette	71,700
British Banner	69,659
Spectator	67,500
Wesleyan Times	51,000
Clerical Journal	49,000
John Bull	40,500
Britannia	32,925
English Churchman	30,750
Christian Times	29,401
Patriot . . . (twice a week)	55,883
Inquirer	24,000
Church and State Gazette	11,000
Courier	8,760

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1855.

SUMMARY.

THE few but pregnant words of the Emperor of the French at the close of the Paris Exposition on Friday do not seem to hold out the prospect of an early termination of the war. We are yet in the dark as to the issue of General Canrobert's special mission to the Court of Sweden, though that functionary has left Stockholm and proceeded, probably for a similar purpose, to Copenhagen. Mr. Disraeli's organ, however, informs us that there is a disposition to resume negotiations, which is shared in by our French ally, and that some practical proposals are under the consideration of the English Government. But at present, we are more anxious about news from the West than the East. There is nothing disquieting as yet from the Atlantic sea-board, though we have no tidings of the effect produced by what may be almost called the *Times*' declaration of war. Thus far the American press rather support the views of our own journalists, that the angry feeling between the two Governments has been wilfully fomented by the President and his advisers for electioneering purposes. That the cordiality of the great bulk of the population of the two states is as genuine as ever, is manifest in the reception of all allusions to the subject on public occasions, and in the hearty sentiments of such eminent Americans as Dr. Todd, whose expressions are reported elsewhere.

Just as we were rejoicing in the suspension of hostilities, come tidings of a victory gained by Omar Pasha over the Russians on the river Ingour. It is one of the few engagements in which Turkish troops have met and vanquished their Muscovite enemies in the open field. The Ottoman general is pressing on to Kutais, with the hope, perhaps, of reaching Tiflis, the capital of Georgia. This engagement will have the good effect of compelling the retirement of the Russians before Kars, if that step was not already decided on, in consequence of the insanity of General Mouravieff. The important position now assumed by the Sultan's army, under the independent command of Omar Pasha, will afford satisfaction, probably, to neither of the principals in the war. Russia has no reason to rejoice over the resuscitation of the military power of Turkey, and the Allies will very likely only see in Omar Pasha's victories, obstacles to a future settlement of the quarrel.

The closing of the Paris Exhibition in the presence of some 20,000 people seems to have been a very striking scene. Our own countrymen were there in great numbers, and it is remarked that while the French were comparatively quiet, their allies cheered the Emperor with great vociferation. Crosses of the Legion of Honour have fallen thick upon Englishmen eminent for their scientific and artistic eminence, or for their services in connexion with industrial progress. In this way Louis Napoleon may derive some consolation for the marked absence of all the great celebrities of France, political and literary.

At length the details of the Concordat between the Emperor of Austria and the Pope have been officially published. They are even worse for the civil power than had been supposed. Our daily journalists are at a loss to conceive of any adequate reason why the unhappy subjects of Francis Joseph should have been handed over to the tender mercies of the priest power, and the authority of the Court of Rome made to dominate over that of the Emperor himself. Is it the fierce fanaticism of the Archduchess Sophia, or the aspirations of the monarch to become the head of the German Confederation?—We have just now a specimen of the King of Prussia's notions of constitutional freedom. He has taken an opportunity of describing the moderate opposition of M. Vincke to his foreign policy as a personal affront to himself. The Prussian patriot is the king's "enemy," because he advocates the Western alliance. The event reveals the incurable narrowness and selfishness of the Prussian Sovereign.—We must give a line or two, if no more, to mention that a kingdom, probably as large as Great Britain, is just now passing under the English sceptre in the East! It is believed that nearly the last act of the Earl of Dalhousie, ere he quits the Indian territory, will be to decree the annexation of Oude to our Eastern empire. That State, in the centre of the great Peninsula, is in utter disorganisation and anarchy under its native ruler—so we may look for another war, possibly a religious one, more battles, and an extension of territory in the East.

The Colonies have again a Minister, and Southwark two members. Mr. Labouchere is the Right Honourable gentleman selected for the former post—if "selected" be at all the word for an appointment refused by leading statesmen of three parties. The choice—if choice there was—came at last to lie between an old Whig and a young Whig—between the fourth bench, where sit the used-up hacks of party; and that second bench, whence a Frederick Peel or Robert Lowe steps down to the table. Lord Palmerston has gone to the fourth bench, and chosen an "old, old Whig." Had he created a right honourable from the ranks, it would have been called courageous; but what is not the courage required to pass over industrious sub-secretaries and slashing writers, when the head of the Cabinet is also its solitary mouth-piece? Palmerston treats parliamentary and public opinion as though it were a foreign, and feeble, power—with an audacity that snubs rather than defies.

Sir Charles Napier was yesterday returned for the Borough of Southwark without opposition—an unanimous assembly, in a miserable little room, putting a sort of anti-climax to the multitudinous and excited assemblages which terrified Mr. Scovell from a "disgraceful though strictly legal expenditure." Sir Charles regrets that his predecessor's office should have been offered to a Stanley or a Sidney Herbert; but is confident that Lord Palmerston is the one man for a War Minister. What if, in the next Palmerstonian difficulty, Sir James Graham be asked to return to the Admiralty?

The high price of bread and sugar are causing local political excitement and general financial speculation. Mr. Caird on the one side, and Mr. Charles Sturge on the other, head a controversy as to the actual extent of our wheat deficiency, and the probabilities of its supply; the balance of authority inclining, we fear, to the likelihood of long-continued dearth. The sugar question is put by the *Economist* among the

symptoms of a speculative spirit, which, refusing to be admonished by a sharp though short monetary pressure, risks a long and ruinous panic—analogous to that of 1836 and 1847. The labourers of Birmingham take a ruder view of such matters. They repeat, on a smaller scale, our Hyde Park meetings—demand the prohibition of exportation—adopt a memorial to the Queen—and on being referred by Colonel Phipps to Sir George Grey, fall back upon the Charter! There is something very melancholy in these indications of the power retained by advisers and fallacies we had supposed long ago discarded. But still more so is the occurrence of a Manchester strike at this gloomiest period of the year, and amid these most depressing commercial conditions. However reasonable, or at least plausible, the demand for short time instead of short wages, to back any demand of the kind by absolute abstinence from work, appears to be self-immolation.

The war has not wholly deprived us of the benefits of the recess. In the comparative suspension of arms and stagnation of politics, the newspapers open their columns in *extenso* to topics which in other times would be put off with a paragraph. Hence we have reports of, and leading articles upon, the Kingswood and Suffolk Reformatory Schools. At either side of England, the great experiment of juvenile reformation is being earnestly and successfully prosecuted. Successfully, we mean, as experiments—in the way of actual operation, there is next to nothing done. Of 17,000 children annually tried, at the assizes or sessions (exclusive of mere police cases), some 12,000 are convicted, and about 4,500 of these for the second, third, or fourth time. Against this frightful increment of crime, we have to set off 600 in our reformatory schools. If we do not speedily multiply such establishments by the number of the towns, or districts, which feed this running sore of the State, the little we have done will rise up in judgment against us—the thousands neglected reproach us with the hundreds saved.

OUR ALLY ON PEACE AND WAR.

WE do not attach great political importance to the speech with which the Emperor of the French closed the Universal Exhibition at Paris on Thursday last. The occasion was hardly of a kind to tempt a Sovereign into any disclosure of State secrets. Nevertheless, it is not to be held devoid of all significance. Napoleon III. is well known to be a man of few words—but they are always well chosen with reference to his immediate purpose. When he does speak, it may be safely inferred that he has in view a definite object—and every phrase which he utters is sagaciously adapted to produce the impression he wishes to leave on the public mind. His speeches, therefore, are never without interest—for they are a pretty accurate index to his conception of what is demanded by the exigencies of the moment.

Looking at it in this light, we think we discover in it, as one of its main ingredients, a protestation on his part to the French people, that he is not anxious to prolong the war unnecessarily. Indeed, his tone is somewhat apologetic—and seems to imply that if the original objects of the war are enlarged, it will not be owing to any choice of his. It contrasts, much to his credit, we think, with the looser, more bombastic, and vaguer style in which Lord Palmerston is wont to deal with the same subject. Independently of the difference between the two men, there would seem to us to be just that difference between their manner of alluding to the contest with Russia, which might be well accounted for by the fact, that the one is conscious of addressing himself to a people who do not sympathise with him, and that the other is aware that a few words of clap-trap are sufficient to kindle a blaze of excitement.

The Emperor Napoleon, although the despotic sovereign of a military nation, is, no doubt, cognisant of the fact notorious to all Europe, that his subjects regard the present war in the light of an unqualified disaster. They not only take no lively interest in it—they view it with repugnance. Silent on all questions of domestic policy, they do not hesitate to express openly their opinions on this subject. And it is worth remarking, that they are allowed to dissent from the Imperial policy so far as the war is concerned. Whether it is found impracticable to muzzle a whole nation when they are in the main agreed, or whether it is deemed convenient to compensate, to some extent, for the restraint put upon freedom of speech on home politics, by giving unusual latitude on foreign questions, is a point we are not competent to determine—but certain it is that go where you will in France, mingle with whatever class you may, at the *tables d'hôte*, in the *cafés*, in the railway carriages, on board the steamers, every reference you chance to hear made by Frenchmen to the war with Russia—and these references are both frequent and spontaneous—implies, on the part of the speaker, unmistakable

distaste for it. No wonder, therefore, that in closing the Universal Exhibition, the Emperor of the French should say, "At the sight of so many marvels laid out before our eyes, the first impression is a desire for peace. Peace alone, in fact, can still more develop those remarkable productions of human intelligence." No wonder that he should add, "You must, therefore, wish with me that that peace should be prompt and durable."

We are afraid, however, that another element is discoverable in the speech of the Emperor—an element far less assuring. So far from mooted hard and preposterous conditions of peace, as though the contest were already virtually decided, he leaves it to be inferred that, as the combatants now stand, and irrespective of a more general combination of the European Powers against Russia, even "the triumph of right and justice," the solution of the "question for which the war was undertaken," cannot be considered near at hand. He says in regard to peace, "to be prompt, Europe must declare in its favour—for without the pressure of general opinion, struggles between great Powers threaten prolonged duration; whilst, on the contrary, if Europe decides on declaring who is in the right and who is in the wrong, it would be a great step towards the solution." He adds grandly, "At the period of civilisation at which we are, the successes of armies, however brilliant they may be, are but transient; it is public opinion which always gains the last victory." This language, no doubt, is addressed to the Scandinavian and German Powers—or rather, perhaps, to the peoples over whom they bear rule—and it seems to imply a desire that Europe should dictate a peace which the Western Powers see no early probability of otherwise enforcing. The mission of General Canrobert to Sweden is a practical comment on these words—and it is generally understood to have been the first object of M. Drouyn de Lhuys' policy, when he held the seals of the Foreign Minister, to compel Russia to terms rather by an irresistible European combination, than by the allied forces of the Western Powers.

Can the Emperor's speech have been designed to accomplish an errand in this country? A Vienna paper, not heretofore suspected of a leaning towards Russia, has recently informed the world that the British Government have evinced an uniform indisposition to increase the range of alliances against Russia, and that they have shown an especial reluctance to press Sweden into a declaration of war against the common foe. "Our own correspondents," of course, denounce the statement as unfounded, and as made only for the purpose of sowing dissensions between England and France. Perhaps so—and yet it seems a little remarkable that no British diplomatist has been present at Stockholm, to unite with the French General in his representations to that Court. We can conceive other and better reasons, however, for the backwardness of the English Cabinet to draw Sweden into the war than that assigned by the Austrian journalist—namely, jealousy of her naval power. And yet, unless the war is to be carried on for ten years more—an expectation which has been confidently expressed, we believe, by more than one high official in this country—the speediest method of putting an end to it would seem to be the enlistment of the help of other Powers. If the Allies have really intimated their readiness to close the contest, on the acceptance by Russia of moderate and reasonable terms—a fact of which we should be glad to discover credible evidence—and if the Court at St. Petersburg is absolutely bent on turning a deaf ear to all reasonable proposals—a presumption we are not warranted in taking up—the only safe alternative left us is to adopt such terms of pacification as Europe will be willing to enforce. Such terms, it is possible, Lord Palmerston would deem it derogatory to accept—and, perhaps, if not to him, at least to the public feeling in this country which journalism is supposed to represent, the words of the Emperor Napoleon were emphatically addressed—"it is public opinion which always gains the last victory."

We are beginning to be haunted by the suspicion that the greatest present obstacle to peace is to be found in the temper of the people of this country. Had the Crimea been evacuated by Prince Gortschakoff, the military ambition of our population might perhaps have been satisfied—or, had the attack on the Great Redan been a success instead of a failure, England would possibly have been content with her share in the glory of the campaign. But, as it is, she is conscious of having suffered in her renown—and no prospect is agreeable to her but that which includes the chance of recovering her loss. But if the case be really so, of this we may be certain, that Europe does not sympathise with us in our desire to prolong the war. We may render peace for the moment impossible—but every hour by which we protract the struggle beyond that which the safety of Europe requires—every blow which we strike for

purposes exclusively national and selfish—will store up for us a future of retribution and disgrace. Just in proportion to our want of self-command at this moment, shall we be sowing the seeds of coming trouble. If the public opinion of Europe go not heartily with us to the end of the conflict, Europe will one day avenge itself of our pertinacity. We may drag others with us through successive campaigns—we may gratify our pride by brilliant triumphs—but unless that "civilisation" in whose behoof we profess to fight stamp our prolongation of the war as necessary, not to our own military honour, but to her security and consolidation, we may rely upon it we shall realise a bitter practical truth in those words of the Emperor of the French—"it is public opinion which always gains the last victory."

THE NATURAL LIMITS OF THE WAR.

A WAR in defence of the Turkish empire against Russian aggressions—a sincere and spontaneous war, for that simple object—would naturally find its sphere of operations at the junction of the Russian and Turkish frontiers. As undertaken by Turkey, the present war was unquestionably sincere, spontaneous, and single-minded; and accordingly it met the enemy at the points we have indicated—the Danubian provinces on the one side, Anatolia on the other. It was not till the intervention of the Western Powers had perplexed the purposes and therefore compromised the morality of the war, that a Russian possession, distant hundreds of miles from the supposed object of Russian attack, was invaded by an army that drew away the valour and enthusiasm of the Ottomans, wasted their scanty resources, and abandoned one skirt of their empire to a foe that loses no opportunity—the other, to a "friend" that never did a disinterested service, and never observed a disagreeable engagement.

Despite the determination of the Allies to make the Crimea the exclusive battle-ground of the Eastern Question, the Turkish Government have struggled through two campaigns to resist the arms of Russia in Asia,—have sent thither the European officers whom Austria hustled out of her neighbourhood,—and have at length obtained leave for their great commander to repair in person, and with his veterans, from Eupatoria to Souchem Kaleb. Landing on Russian territory, and making his way along the coast to the nearest of its chief towns, as the most effective and available method of relieving Kars, he encounters a Russian force, variously stated at from ten to twenty thousand men, strongly posted on the banks of the Ingour—a position very similar, it would seem, to that of the Alma. No less brilliant and decisive was the encounter. Wading up to their armpits in water, under a heavy fire, the Turks gained the opposite bank, carried the redoubts at the point of their bayonets, and broke up the encampment. Any other of the Allied Generals, not excepting Pelissier,—if we may judge from his conduct since the fall of Southern Sebastopol,—might be expected to remain several days upon the ground, arrive at Kutais in time to find it strongly fortified, and sit down before it for the winter. But Omar has learned the art of war where its greatest masters learned it—in revolutionary struggles; and there is little doubt that he will speedily make himself master of Georgia, and compel the Russians to dispute with him the southern feet of the Caucasus. General Williams, and the garrison of Kars, once liberated for field operations, Mouravieff and his lieutenants will be placed between two fires, which a general movement of the native tribes might convert into a ring of fire. Such a movement the astute Pasha endeavours to stimulate, by nominating a Georgian chief governor of the evacuated province; and, if we are correctly informed, the Christian as well as Mohammedan inhabitants encourage his progress.

We, who have ever contended that if there is to be war, it should be inspired by an idea and conducted with energy, have no hesitation in regarding these Turkish successes as the surest (military) road to peace. If there be any such thing as natural boundaries of empire, the Caucasian mountain chain is unquestionably a line on the north side of which Russia may be required to halt. But there are natural tendencies quite as strong as natural boundaries,—and if Turkey cannot refrain from goading the Christians south of the Caucasus into rebellion, or restrain them from anarchy, Russia will certainly find her way through or round that mountain chain. While, therefore, we should stoutly oppose a continuance of the war for the sake of recovering to Turkey the provinces she was obliged to surrender in 1829, we cannot but urge the extreme reasonableness of concluding the war when Turkey shall herself have accomplished that restoration. To fight for the Crimea, after the Russians have retired from the Principalities and from Georgia, would be to set up an object entirely distinct from the "integrity and indepen-

dence of the Ottoman Empire." No one is so mad as to propose the conquest of the old Tartar sovereignty for the Porte,—and only less insane because more plausible is the project of giving it to Sardinia. We contend, then, that the repulse from Kars, and the victory at Ingour, are arguments for peace; and that if the natural limits of the Turkish empire be the Danube or the Caucasus,—the Moldo-Wallachian and Circassian each enjoying an independence recognised by the great Powers—the expulsion of the Russians from within those limits is the natural boundary of the war.

LONDON, ABOVE AND BELOW.

THE elections under Sir Benjamin Hall's Metropolitan Local Management Act—Mr. Simon's valdictory report on the sanitary state of the City—Mr. Godwin's lecture on the "Homes of the Thousand"—Mr. F. O. Ward's controversy with Mr. Balgazette on the drainage question—and the reappearance of that hugest of annuals, the "Post-office London Directory,"—concur to claim a few thoughts on the above and below ground, the streets and sewers, the homes and health, of our great capital.

We can conceive of no better representation of the superficies, as there is certainly no better guide to the contents, of London, than the Directory just named; now the only publication of the kind. Year after year it has been set down upon our table, larger, and yet more compressed, than before; till we have now within its substantial covers some two thousand five hundred pages, occupied almost exclusively with names of places and persons in London—that is, between Highgate on the one side and Brixton on the other; for to these extremities we find the map accompanying the Directory now enlarged. There is no statement given of the number of streets or houses thus tabulated, and we have not the courage to calculate: what strikes us is, the contrast between this book and a similar production for Paris or Vienna. Supposing in either city there were a sufficient commercial demand for a publication of the kind, what a meagre, and almost miserable figure would it not cut, side by side with this of London! The homes of two millions and a half of people, against those of the million in Paris or the two or three hundred thousand in Vienna—homes spread over a much greater proportionate surface, moreover, than in either of those capitals,—a matchless aggregate of human habitations.

Mr. Godwin is a gentleman who has done much to make us know how unlike human habitations are many of these. As editor of the *Builder* he has had it in his power to exhibit, by pen and pencil, from week to week, the home-condition of large classes of our fellow citizens—he has used that power with philanthropic devotedness—and now he takes the stage of the Polytechnic, further to illustrate, by speech and diagram, his great subject. How great, how urgent, a subject it is, should be judged from the conclusions which he educes—that the mean duration of life is reduced, by the difference of local condition, from forty-five years to seventeen; and that the annual loss of life, from the present state of the homes of the poor, is not less than twenty-five thousand. Mr. Simon, the late equally able and zealous medical officer of the Corporation, bears no less strenuously upon the same general theory. He shows that the urban rate of mortality has been reduced under his administration from 80 per 1,000 to 71½; and that it is capable of yet much greater reduction. He points to seven thousand houses in the narrow area between Temple-bar and Aldgate as requiring, from their defective construction, or peculiar site, "habitual and detailed inspection," even for the maintenance of the advantage already gained—so strong is the tendency to relapse. He congratulates his successor upon the possession of increased legal powers for the prevention of overcrowding and the abatement of nuisances—upon the prospect of a purified Thames, a perfect water supply, an extramural cemetery, and the removal of live and dead meat markets—upon the growing disposition to establish public baths, laundries, and model dwellings—as so many guarantees for the increased salubrity of London, and the positive salvation of human life. Verily, in times when the ingenuity of our mechanics and chemists, the resources of our unexampled manufacturing power, all our science, energy, wealth, are tasked to aid the soldier in the destruction of that Divine masterpiece which not even genius can reconstruct,—the man who nips death in the bud, defends the dwellings of the humble and helpless against insidious enemies, prevents widowhood and orphanhood, is the eminent friend of his race, a priceless servant of the State.

Our citizens have now, as never before, this noblest work of citizenship remitted to themselves. The Select Vestrymen are to London what were the ædiles to ancient Rome—guardians of all public works; and the Central Board, to be elected by these representative householders, may make

London what the Emperors made of Rome. While in every parish, and every ward of large parishes, a thoroughly popular body has the control of all such local matters as can be controlled without prejudice to larger interests, an Executive, only one degree less popular, will have the enviable prerogative of improving up to the highest point of their own conception the streets and sewers of the entire metropolis. Such powers ought to be wielded with mingled boldness and discretion. It is too late to exhort householders to be careful in their choice of vestrymen, but not too late to demand from vestrymen a higher virtue than care in the appointment of this supreme authority. They have abundant warning in the melancholy history of their predecessors—but also a splendid opportunity in the field left open by failure.

A WINTER WORK FOR LADIES.

THE Board of the Early Closing Association have resolved, at a recent meeting:—

That committees of ladies be formed, as far as possible, in every district of the metropolis and suburbs, for the following amongst other purposes:—1. Systematically to canvass the several families in the districts for their signatures, pledging themselves in all possible cases to avoid the (to themselves, as well as to the trading classes) injurious custom of evening shopping. 2. To wait upon employers (especially those who oppose the movement) in the various trades, soliciting them to close at the desired hours. 3. To periodically report the result of their canvass and other efforts, so that correct information relative to the obstacles which impede the progress of the movement be widely disseminated, in order to their removal.

The scheme looks so well on paper that we cannot imagine it to need recommendation to trial. Ladies must themselves anticipate the pleasant labour of organising committees, and of canvassing employers. It is but turning their tea drinkings or morning calls into meetings for business, and making their shopping excursions missions of benevolence. They can at the same time carry on that feminine intercourse which is to men so mysteriously purposeless, and carry out a serious intention to do good,—at once investigate the colours of a ribbon, and insinuate a dissuasive from the late consumption of gas. The Board propose, we observe, to carry out the scheme by raising a fund, holding an Exeter Hall meeting, and corresponding with clergymen and ministers. Surely so much preliminary work is unnecessary. Let our lady friends anticipate invitations to school-rooms and vestries, by sending their names to Mr. Lilwall, Ludgate-hill, and organising committees in their own drawing-rooms. The amount of work really necessary bears no proportion to the good to be accomplished.

THE NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY.

After the pretty general currency of a report that Mr. Frederick Peel had been appointed to the Colonial-office—some of his constituents at Bury having actually met to deliberate upon the expected vacancy—and that Mr. Layard was to be under-Secretary of War in his place, we have the authoritative announcement that the vacant Secretaryship has been filled by the acceptance of the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, after it had been offered to Mr. Sidney Herbert and declined by him. That the name of this gentleman (Mr. Labouchere) should have been mentioned from the first day of the vacancy (says the *Times*), and that the office should nevertheless have been offered meanwhile to at least two other statesmen in opposition to the Government and to one another, is a fact that speaks for itself. Lord Palmerston has fallen back on a trustworthy and competent man, who will transact the business of his department with regularity, and perhaps with despatch. "The offer of the place to Mr. Sidney Herbert (continues the leading journal) was a compliment to that gentleman's supposed patriotism and admitted talents. Mr. Sidney Herbert probably felt that, had he accepted office, he would have had either to repudiate his pacific professions of last session or to expose the whole Cabinet to the suspicion of insincerity. He will, no doubt, give his explanation in due place and time, but the country is quite as well satisfied it should be as it is."

The *Daily News* says: "Mr. Labouchere, it is well known, is a Whig, and nothing more. We have, however, reason to believe that he has been decidedly opposed to pushing matters to extremities with America. On the question of the war, he has supported Lord Palmerston throughout. He was one of the majority that saved the Turkish loan. Mr. Labouchere is also friendly to the abolition of Church-rates."

The right honourable gentleman voted for Sir W. Clay's Church-rate Abolition Bill last session. He has had great official experience—having been a Lord of the Admiralty, twice Secretary to the Board of Trade, once Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and also Secretary for Ireland. He is a man of high and distinguished character, but said to be timid and diffident.

The Post-office is still vacant. An offer of this post was made to the Duke of Somerset, but nothing, it is believed, is likely to come of that move. "It appears," writes the *Daily News*, "that the monopoly of office by lords is to be as little encroached upon as possible."

CLOSING OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Paris Exposition was closed on Thursday, by the Emperor in person. The doors were opened to the public at ten and closed at eleven, and during that period between thirty and forty thousand persons passed without confusion into the building. The Imperial throne stood under a canopy opposite the grand entrance by the Champs Elysée; on either side were benches for the great officers of state, the Court attendants, and public functionaries; and facing the front of the throne were the seats for those exhibitors who had received distinctions. A little before one o'clock, the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by Prince Jerome, his son Prince Napoleon, the Princess Mathilde, and the Duke of Cambridge, entered the building. The spectators stood up uncovered, and the orchestra played "Vive l'Empereur!" On reaching the throne, the Emperor and Empress stood for some time acknowledging the salutations of the multitude. "The Emperor wore his usual dress, that of a General of Division, with a cordon and star of the Legion of Honour. The Empress was richly dressed, and wore a magnificent diadem of diamonds. She looked better than for some time past, though still pale. She appeared in good spirits, and chatted occasionally with the Duke of Cambridge, who, wearing a military uniform, with the grand cordon and star of the Legion of Honour, sat beside her."

Prince Napoleon read the report of the Exposition Commissioners; the Emperor, Empress, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Jerome, and the Princess Mathilde, standing throughout, although the reading occupied three-quarters of an hour. The report alluded to the difficulties which first beset the exhibition, and the subsequent great concourse of strangers from every part of the globe, and its final success. It then summed up the labours of the jury, the harmony which pervaded those labours, the number of medals awarded, and concluded with expressing thanks for the support the Prince had received from the enlightened men attached to it. To this the Emperor replied:—

Gentlemen,—The Exhibition, which is about to close, offers a grand spectacle to the world. During a serious war, from all points of the universe, the men most distinguished in sciences, arts, and industry, have flocked to Paris to exhibit their productions. That concourse, under such circumstances, is owing, I trust, to that general conviction that the war, thus undertaken, only menaced those who had provoked it, that it was prosecuted in the interest of all, and that Europe, so far from seeing in it a danger for the future, considers it rather as a pledge of independence and security. Nevertheless, at the sight of so many wonders exposed before our eyes, the first impression felt is a desire of peace. Peace alone, in fact, can develop still more those remarkable productions of human intelligence. You must accordingly all desire, as I do, the speedy conclusion of a durable peace. But in order to be durable, it must distinctly solve the question which caused the war to be undertaken. That it may be speedily concluded, Europe must declare itself, for without the pressure of general opinion, struggles between great Powers threaten to be prolonged; whilst, on the contrary, if Europe once determined on declaring who is right and who is wrong, it will be a great step made towards the solution. At the present period of civilisation the successes of armies, however brilliant they may be, are only temporary, and it is definitively public opinion that always gains the last victory. You, then, who all believe that the progress of the agriculture, industry, and commerce of one nation contributes to the welfare of all the others, and that the more mutual relations are multiplied, and the more national prejudices tend to disappear, tell your fellow citizens on your return to your country, that France has no hatred for any nation, and that she sympathises with all those who wish, as she does, for the triumph of right and justice. Tell them that, if they desire peace, they must openly express wishes either for or against us, for, amid a grave European conflict, indifference is a bad calculation, and silence an error. As for us, who are allied for the triumph of a great cause—let us manufacture arms, without any abatement of our industry or labour—let us be great by the arts of peace as we are by those of war—let us be strong by our union, and place our confidence in God, that we may overcome the difficulties of the present and the chances of futurity.

The Commissioners and others who had obtained rewards, either in medals or decorations, were next presented to the Emperor, and received their rewards from his hand. The Imperial party visited those parts of the building containing the productions which had gained the prizes. On returning to the throne, after a brief stay, the signal for departure was given; the cortege once more took its way to the Tuilleries; and the Exposition of 1855 was closed.

In a decree published in the *Moniteur*, naming those who have become members of the Legion of Honour "in consideration of services rendered as members of the International Jury" of the Exposition, we find the following English names.

FOREIGN JURY.

To be Commanders: Lord Hertford—Encouragement given to the arts. Lord Ashburton—Services rendered to commerce.

To be officers: Sir David Brewster—Discoveries and works in optics. Mr. Thomas Graham, Grand Master of the English Mint—Services rendered to science. Mr. Bazley, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester—Extensive manufactures.

To be Knights: Sir William Hooker, Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew—Important services rendered to natural sciences. Mr. Wilson, Professor of Agriculture at the University of Edinburgh—Remarkable collection of English agricultural productions. Mr. Crampton, engineer of the submarine telegraph—Invention of a locomotive of great speed. Mr. Robert Willis, Professor of Natural Sciences at Cambridge. Mr. Wheatstone, Professor of Natural Philosophy at King's College—Application of the electric telegraph. Mr. Hoffman, Professor in London—Chemical operations applied

to glass. Mr. Walter Crum, manufacturer at Glasgow—Perfection of his printing on cloth. Mr. Gibson—Services rendered to manufactures and commerce. Mr. Digby Wyatt, architect—Services rendered to manufactures and to the arts; Establishment of Schools for Industrial Drawing. Mr. Thomas Delarue—For the importance of his manufacture of paper, and his numerous inventions. Mr. Twining—For the initiative taken by him for the exhibition of articles of domestic economy; Services rendered to the working classes. Lord Eleho—Painting.

FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS.

Officers: H. Cole, England; Major Owen, England. Knight: Redgrave, England.

THE RIGHT OF REFUGE.

The Newcastle meeting, held simultaneously with that at St. Martin's Hall, appears to have been a highly successful demonstration. The largest hall in the town was densely crowded—the speeches were numerous and able—and the resolutions were carried with enthusiastic unanimity. Mr. JOSEPH COWAN jun., was the orator of the evening. Among other "points," he said, "Who would say that, three months hence, Victor Hugo would not be Minister for Foreign Affairs in France? It was the worst policy to alienate the feelings of Republican statesmen." The following is the second resolution:—

That this meeting declares its warmest sympathy with the illustrious Victor Hugo and his fellow-refugees in their expulsion from an asylum which, believing in our freedom and trusting to our honour, they conceived they had found in Jersey, and hereby assure them that however much a conventional state of society may palliate crime committed by persons in "high places," and with whatever gloss a temporary success may gild it, yet to their minds its criminality is none the less apparent and revolting; and, furthermore, believing the refugees to be victims of an illegal act on the part of the British Government or the Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, this meeting pledges itself to render them every possible assistance in any legal steps they may take to obtain redress, and binds itself to resist to the uttermost, any attempt to impose an Alien Bill on this country.

A second great metropolitan meeting—convened by a committee of working men—was held on Monday, in Cowper-street school-room, Finsbury. Mr. JAMES BLIGH was called to the chair. A number of letters from members of Parliament and other influential gentlemen were read.

Mr. J. B. STANDING moved a resolution declaring, that the course which Lord Palmerston had adopted was contrary to law; that the letter addressed by the refugees to the Queen, however uncourtly in language, was not written with a view to insult her Majesty; and that it was the duty of the working classes throughout England to express their views on the conduct of the Government in reference to the Jersey refugees, and that they would perceive in that conduct a fresh proof of the necessity of not relaxing in their efforts to gain a full share of political power, without which even their social liberties and material prosperity can neither be obtained nor permanently secured. He incidentally protested against the war. The people of England believed that they were going to war on behalf of the oppressed nationalities of Europe, but that expectation had been grievously disappointed; and one of the first acts of England's war minister was to aim a heavy blow which must tend to the destruction of popular liberty. (Cheers.) Mr. NASH seconded the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN then proceeded to read Felix Pyat's letter—a very long document. It was heard but with partial applause, and occasional hisses; and at length excited so strongly the impatience of the meeting that several paragraphs had to be omitted.

Mr. WASHINGTON WILKS was called upon to support the resolution. He preferred, he said, to direct attention to the specific object of the meeting, to "take into consideration the best means of averting the danger with which English constitutional law is threatened in consequence of the late official expulsion from Jersey of nearly forty continental refugees." He believed the right course was to attempt to get this case tried in a court of law. Whether or not they obtained a verdict, they should go to both Houses of Parliament and demand a committee of inquiry. If that were refused, they should get their friends there to propose a vote of censure, and make a determined stand against the men who had done this act, and who intended now to legalize their tyranny.—Turning to the resolution, he earnestly protested against the clause relating to the Pyat letter. He thought it should not have been read; and having heard it, he would not even appear to give it his approval. In the interests of democracy he entreated them not to mix up with a great constitutional question one of personal taste. No amount of explanation would disarm his resentment against the man who applied such language to his wife—and therefore he denounced it as an insult to the Queen. (Cheers.) Having been invited to support the resolution, and desiring unanimity, he would not move an amendment unless compelled to do so. He hoped and believed they would omit the obnoxious words.

This speech was heard with general cheering, and without a single expression of dissent. It being understood, however, that the committee felt bound to adhere to their original resolution,—Mr. R. HART moved, and Mr. BRADLAW seconded, the following amendment:—

That this meeting deems the expressions in the letter of the Jersey refugees which applied to the Queen to have been ill-judged as regards their relation to a Sovereign in whose kingdom they were sheltered, and uncourtly to a woman; but it feels proud to protest against their expulsion, without trial, as an insidious blow aimed against the liberties of Englishmen, and threatening to the right of free speech and free discussion.

Mr. ERNEST JONES supported the original resolution. He justified the reading of the letter, because the London press had studiously concealed and misrepresented it. If the letter was bad, the act of the Government was worse, for if the letter was within the law there could be no pretext on the part of the Government for a tyrannical persecution. At the

same time he admitted that the reading of the letter was an ill-judged and undignified proceeding.

The CHAIRMAN put the amendment to the meeting, and it was lost. The original proposition was then carried.

Another meeting was announced, at which, it was understood, there would be no allusion to the cause of difference.

RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS IN INDIA.

By the last overland mail we have intelligence of the prevalence of ecclesiastical contentions in various parts of Hindostan, especially in Oude, and it is supposed that this State will eventually be annexed to the British Empire. The following are a few particulars of these dissensions. Apprehensions were felt that the Mohurum would not pass over without fighting in Lucknow between the Mohammedans and Hindoos. Nevertheless, there was no more than the usual amount of turbulent demonstration. At Fyzabad, however, the sects came to blows, lives were lost, and the Hindoos were victorious. This gave the agitation a new impulse; and Ameen Ali, the Moulavie, or high priest of the Mohammedans, at Schowlee, twenty-five miles from Lucknow, proclaimed a crusade against the infidel. A considerable number of fanatics joined his standard; but when he seemed about to act, he suddenly repaired to Lucknow. The Government gave out that he was strictly watched; but this was supposed to be a ruse on their part, in order to inflame the Mohammedans, and give Ameen Ali time to increase the numbers of his followers. Lucknow swarmed with agents; inflammatory pamphlets, similar to that entitled "The Sword the Key of Heaven and Hell," were spread abroad; and Ameen Ali disappeared from Lucknow, richer in men and money than before. "Four days passed," says the Bombay correspondent of the *Times*, "before his flight was made known to the King, who, professing the utmost surprise and indignation, ordered out troops, and despatched them under the guidance of some of his principal generals and attendants to bring back the Moulavie alive or dead. Ameen Ali, surrounded by his fanatical chiefs, received the summons of his Sovereign; but, far from obeying, ordered the two officers who were specially intrusted with the mission into confinement, real or pretended. The leader of the troops, instead of attacking the Moulavie as a rebellious subject, treated with him upon terms of equality; and finally the following conditions were agreed to. The troops were to return to Lucknow unmolested and undisturbed; for one month the Moulavie was to remain quiet; if within that month, dating from the 4th of September, the Durbar, in the name of the King, should order the demolition of the temple and the erection of a masjid on its site, an order which the general pledged himself to obtain, Ameen Ali would still remain quiet; but if the Durbar should fail in its duty to Allah and his Prophet, then the Moulavie was to be at liberty to carry his followers to Fyzabad, and act as should seem to him advisable and advantageous to the faith."

The month had expired, but the course adopted by the Government had not been made known.

It appears that the incendiary pamphlet referred to above was originally written in Persian, and thence translated into Hindostanee: it bears date so far back as June or July, 1852, although it has only recently been in circulation. It was printed at a native press at Cawnpore, where the Indian Government seized 300 copies.

The Santal insurrection is still unsuppressed. The offer of pardon is attributed to fear, and has failed to induce the insurgents to surrender. On the contrary, they had shown themselves on new points; but at the latest dates thirty Santal villages had been burnt, and great preparations were in progress for an effective campaign.

Brigadier Mackenzie was going on well. At Secunderabad, the news of the assault produced a great sensation. It was believed that the Nizam was privy to the assault on Colonel Mackenzie, and the Resident received information that a large body of Mohammedans from Hyderabad were meditating an attack upon the cantonment. To prepare for the worst, the whole of the subsidiary force was called out and remained under arms during the night of the 24th; which, however, passed over with quiet that has not hitherto been disturbed.

THE REFORMATORY MOVEMENT.

On Friday, an influentially attended conference assembled at Bristol, its immediate object being to awaken public sympathy on behalf of the Juvenile Reformatory School established by Miss Mary Carpenter at Kingswood. The chair was taken by Wm. Miles, Esq., M.P. for East Somerset, supported by the Mayor of Bristol, J. Vining, Esq., W. H. G. Langton, Esq., M.P., Sir J. E. Wilmot, &c. In the course of an able opening address, Mr. Miles said that in the year 1851 upwards of 17,000 children were committed for various offences between the ages of eight and seventeen, while for a series of years the yearly average was 12,190. Taking all the reformatory schools in existence, they could find accommodation for only 620 children altogether. He asked them, then, to come forward and aid in making the Kingswood Reformatory School what it should be, namely, a school in which those tinged with vice might enter, and come out, having profited by the lessons they had there received, to become useful members of society. (Hear, hear.) Instead of forty, they wished to accommodate 100 or 120 of these poor children. At the close of the proceedings, which were of a highly interesting character, a subscription was entered into to carry out the objects of the meeting, and several large contributions were received.

Steps are being taken to promote the establishment of a reformatory institution for juvenile criminals for the county of Suffolk. A meeting is to be held on the subject at Stowmarket.

The subject of reformatory schools has for a considerable period engaged the attention of some of the philanthropists among the Sussex magistrates. Mr. J. G. Blencowe, of the Hooke, Chailey, and Mr. Burwood Godlee, of Lewes, have accepted the appointment of honorary secretaries, and the result of a systematic canvass of the magistracy, gentry, and merchants of the county has been most satisfactory. A site, in every way adapted to the requirements of the plan, has been obtained, or rather promised, at a nominal price; and large donations for the buildings and subscriptions for the subsequent maintenance and carrying out of the institution have been obtained. A county meeting is to be held this month at Brighton, to appoint a committee to be entrusted with the whole management of the scheme.

STRIKE AT MANCHESTER.

The operatives held a meeting on Wednesday, and confirmed the resolutions previously passed, that reduced wages should not be accepted. They also passed a resolution respectfully pointing out that short time is the true remedy for over-production. The chairman of the meeting urged the hands on strike to refrain from riotous or improper conduct. He then put these considerations—He would appeal to the masters, whether it was wise to incur a turn-out at a time like this, when provisions are high, when we are at war with a powerful foe, when our relations with other countries are not very satisfactory—was it wise on the part of those possessing so much property, at a time like this, to persist in a course which must result in anarchy and confusion? Were they so insane as to force the people into the streets at a time when food is so high that with their present wages they cannot buy enough to eat?

A proposition to hold their meetings in a private rather than a public house, met with favour, but was not settled.

The operatives engaged in spinning had struck in six mills up to Friday night, including Messrs. Richard Birley's workpeople, to the number of 300; Messrs. Kennedy and Co.'s, to the number of 180 or 200; Messrs. Kelly and Gilmour's, 450 to 500; Messrs. Clarke's, Piercy-street, 50 or 60; Messrs. Clarke's, Beswick-street, 200; the Hanover Mills, about 120 or 130, with more expected to go out; and Messrs. Sharpe's. A larger number of operatives more or less dependent upon these, in the same mills, will, it is expected, be deprived of work should the strike continue. It was stated at a meeting of operatives on Thursday night, that the workpeople at eight other mills are under notice. The turn-outs have been remarkably quiet and well conducted hitherto.

From 300 to 400 of the operatives on strike at Manchester assembled on Monday and walked in procession through the streets. They were orderly and peaceable throughout. Their numbers have been increased by the strike of about seventy-five persons at Fothergill's mill, and the number out of employment at Messrs. Birley and Co.'s has been increased to about 800. About 330 operatives additional to the number previously announced have been thrown out of work at the other mills where strikes occurred last week.

CASE OF THE REV. DR. JOHN VAUGHAN.

Great interest has been excited during the past week by the case of the Rev. Dr. John Vaughan, incumbent of St. Matthew's Church, Brixton, who has been several times before the Lambeth Police Magistrates on charges made by the three churchwardens of the parish, of falsifying the church register of burials with a view to his own pecuniary gain—that is, receiving double fees for interring non-parishioners, but making false entries of the places where they had resided, so as to make it appear that they were parishioners; then entering only single fees, and pocketing the extra fees. Only one case was fully entered upon; and with respect to it the evidence was so diametrically opposite that it seems an inevitable conclusion that perjury was committed by some persons. William Raven died in September, 1854, out of the St. Matthew's district; he was buried in St. Matthew's churchyard. Haydon, an undertaker, swore that when he had an interview with Dr. Vaughan about the interment, he gave the doctor the registrar's certificate, and paid double fees: Dr. Vaughan said, if any one should inquire about the matter, Haydon was to "tell a lie," and say the deceased lived in St. Matthew's district. Malby, the sexton, who accompanied Haydon, fully corroborated this evidence. [Malby himself is under a charge of perjury, preferred by Dr. Vaughan, in regard to proceedings in a County Court about money charitably lent by the clergyman to the sexton.] A copy of the church-registry of the burial of Raven was produced, but it was not read.

For the defence, Mr. Ballantine urged the gross improbability that Dr. Vaughan—a gentleman of property—should commit such crimes for the sake of a few pounds a year: was it credible that he would have placed himself in the power of Haydon, in the way that person represented? He called a son and two daughters of Dr. Vaughan, and a female servant, who were all present at an interview between Dr. Vaughan and Haydon; and they swore positively that the statements of Haydon and Malby were false—no money was paid to the doctor, no certificate given to him, and he did not tell Haydon to "tell a lie."

On Friday, the other charges set out in the summons, that of Begbie and Webb, were proceeded with. The

hearing of evidence, which was merely corroborative of what was previously given, having concluded,

Mr. Elliott said that as the cases had now been brought to a close, a very painful duty devolved upon him. During a somewhat lengthened experience it had never been his practice to commit a person for trial except under a conviction that he was guilty, and he regretted to say, in reference to this case, that he felt bound to send it to a jury.

Dr. Vaughan was then fully committed for trial, and the various witnesses were bound over in the usual manner. In answer to a question as to bail, Mr. Elliott said he should require two sureties of 500*l.*, and the doctor himself in 1,000*l.* The required sureties were entered into before the breaking up of the court, and Dr. Vaughan was liberated from custody. The reverend doctor's summons against Malby, the sexton, for alleged perjury, in the County Court of Lambeth (where the doctor summoned him for 12*l.*, stated to have been lent to him), is to be heard this week. Malby has retained Mr. Parry for the defence.

From what was elicited in the examination of the witnesses, it seems that there is a very bitter feeling between Dr. Vaughan and a number of the inhabitants of his district. At the time of the alleged offence as regards Raven, the cholera was raging, and there was a great pressure for interments in certain churchyards, and perhaps some laxity and confusion in registering deaths and burials.

THE HOP DUTY.

The following is an account of the duty on hops of the growth of the year 1855, distinguishing the district and the old from the new duty:—

Districts.	Duty.		
	£	s.	d.
Barnstaple	43	1	9½
Canterbury	161,011	9	3½
Cornwall	1	13	11½
Coventry	3	1	11½
Derby	124	15	7½
Essex	1,694	16	6½
Gloucester	59	18	2½
Grantham	14	11	0½
Hants	32,118	0	10½
Hereford	40,473	15	8½
Isle of Wight	20,737	1	4
Lincoln	192	5	5
Northampton	35	19	11½
Oxford	8	11	6
Reading	121	5	10
Rochester	265,676	12	5½
Sheffield	1,015	13	2
Shrewsbury	2	3	4½
Stourbridge	10,894	9	1½
Suffolk	1,485	16	9½
Surrey	1,615	17	3½
Sussex	177,896	15	3
Taunton	51	3	2½
Wales (Middle)	155	6	6½
Ware	16	17	11
Worcester	12,559	9	9½
	£727,940	6	10½
Old duty, at 1 12-20 <i>d.</i> per lb.	398,635	6	5½
New duty, at 1 <i>d.</i> 8-20 per lb.	294,643	10	0
Additional duty of five per cent. per Act 3 Victoria, c. 17	34,661	10	4½
	£727,940	6	10½

L. S. LYNE, Controller-General.

Inland Revenue-office, Nov. 19.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The visitors at Windsor Castle during the past week have included the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, General Sir Hew D. Ross, and Colonel Brownrigg, Grenadier Guards, Assistant-Adjutant-General to the Light Division of the army in the Crimea, and Sir Baldwin Walker.

It is rumoured, in circles likely to be well informed, that there is a probability of the youthful Prince of Wales becoming a member of this University. It is added, that apartments are in course of preparation for his Royal Highness at Christ Church.—*Oxford Chronicle*.

It is stated that Lord Palmerston has sent peremptory instructions to the Attorney-General for Ireland to commence a prosecution in the case of alleged Bible-burning at Kingstown, and that the matter is already in the hands of the Crown Solicitor.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli are on a visit to Baron and Baroness de Rothschild, at Gunnersbury-park.

About forty vacancies in the medical establishment of the East India Company are to be filled up at the examination appointed to be held next January.

Sir John Jervis, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, is so seriously indisposed as to prevent his attention to his judicial duties.

Major-General Beatson has arrived from Turkey at Sir George Berkeley's residence, Stratton-street, Piccadilly.

It is said that Sir W. Codrington made the exclusion of newspaper correspondents from the Crimea one of the conditions of taking the command of the army, but that the Home Government demurred.

The proposed testimonial to Major-General Windham, originated in his native county, Norfolk, amounts to 1,000*l.* At a meeting held on Friday, at Norwich, the Earl of Albermarle moved a resolution that the period for receiving subscriptions be extended for six weeks, and that a committee, consisting of the High

Sheriff of Norfolk (Mr. B. Gurdon), the Earl of Leicester, Mr. Birch, the Hon. W. R. Rous, Sir S. Bignold, M.P., Mr. Wright, and Mr. T. Wells, be appointed to consider and report upon the best mode of appropriating the fund raised. This was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Farrell retired from the contest in Meath, on Saturday, and the only candidates now in the field are Mr. Meredyth (Whig), and Mr. M'Evoe, (Tenant-right).

A vacancy in the representation of Taunton will take place in consequence of the appointment of Mr. Labouchere to the office of Colonial Secretary. At the last election the right honourable gentleman came in at the head of the poll, having obtained 430 votes, Mr. Arthur Mills 361, and Sir Thomas Colebrooke 358. On Mr. Mills being unseated on petition, two candidates presented themselves, Sir J. W. Ramsden being returned by 372 votes against Mr. Henry Badcock, who received 367.

The reappearance of Sir Colin Campbell at the United Service Club, on Saturday, created quite a sensation amongst those who were fortunate enough to be present on his arrival. Many of his old companions in arms in the Peninsular and Indian campaigns congregated about the gallant veteran, and welcomed his return with a cordial warmth and enthusiasm that must have been highly gratifying to the brave old soldier.

Miss Nightingale's father, says the *Glasgow Daily Mail*, in inclosing a letter to Messrs. Little and Co., ironmongers, Glasgow, from his daughter, who writes for forty stoves, for presentation by her to the various regimental and general kitchens, adds, "Messrs. Little and Co. will be glad to hear that Mr. Nightingale receives good accounts from his daughter, although the fatigue of setting in order the Crimean hospitals, and preparing them for the winter, is very great, and she has hardly recovered from a severe illness she had in the summer at Balaklava. She has no thoughts of returning home at present, as she cannot bear to leave her work; and though this winter will not be like the last, there will, doubtless, be still a large number of sick."

The misunderstanding between Government and the Royal Society is at an end. According to the *Athenæum*, the Government has ordered the sum of 1,000*l.* to be placed at the disposal of the Royal Society this year, for scientific purposes, and has informed the Council of the Society that a similar sum will be annually included in the Miscellaneous Estimates for the advancement of science.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel has been ill of a fever, but is now better.

A famous hunter, Sir Richard Sutton, died suddenly on Wednesday, in London. He was the well-known owner of the Cottessmore, and then the Quorn hounds, hunting the Melton country. Sir Richard was the son of Mr. John Sutton; whose father, Sir Richard Sutton, was formerly Under-Secretary of State. The late baronet is succeeded by his son Richard, born in 1820.

Very recently the question of peace, and the conditions on which it may be concluded, has assumed a practical shape. The question has been considered by the Emperor of the French, and by him has been pressed on the attention of the English Government. At the councils which our Cabinet has recently held this subject has been debated, and on the decision taken it must depend whether we are to expect a prompt peace or prolonged war.—*The Press*.

Miscellaneous News.

At a meeting of the Oxford Union Debating Society, held on Monday night week, the subject under consideration was, "That the *Times* has deserved well of this country." To this an amendment was proposed, "That the *Times* exercises a pernicious influence, and is unworthy of our sympathies," which was carried by a majority of six—the numbers being twenty-eight to twenty-two.

During the late storms on the Eastern coasts, Thomas Cable, junior, a mariner of Aldborough, plunged into the tempestuous sea to endeavour to rescue a lad who was on a wreck: Cable was attached to a rope held by men on shore; it snapped, Cable was drawn under the ship, and no doubt crushed to death. The gallant fellow has left a wife and five children: a subscription has been opened for their relief.

The other day a man named Bentley, working in the mill of Mr. Miller, Preston, was engaged in oiling some machinery in the carding room, when the dangling ends of his neckerchief were caught in the wheels, and his head was drawn tightly to the machinery. The engine was stopped as soon as possible, and the neckerchief being cut, he was detached; but he was dead, having been strangled almost instantaneously, and before he could utter the slightest cry.

The London omnibus proprietors seem to resent the project entertained in Paris of establishing a "London Omnibus Company." Some of them are, however, willing parties to its furtherance. Two meetings were held on Thursday, from which it appears that great doubts are felt as to whether there be a company at all. No money has been yet paid up on the shares. One meeting was decidedly hostile; the other adjourned the consideration of the question until the money be deposited.

There is some chance of a central railway station in the metropolis. Notice of application to Parliament has been given for powers to construct and maintain a joint station for provincial railways in connexion with the Metropolitan Railway, the station to extend from Lower Calthorpe-street to Holborn-hill, and to include the site of Smithfield-market. It is proposed to accommodate the traffic of the Great Western, the London and North-Western, the Great

Northern, the Eastern Counties, the North London, the London, Brighton, and South Coast, the South-Eastern, the South-Western, and the Metropolitan Railway Companies.

The whole of London was enveloped in a dense fog on Thursday, and it extended to most of the suburban districts. It is the first the Metropolis has seen during the present month, which has become proverbial for fogs; and as half November has gone, the Londoners consider themselves tolerably fortunate. The density of the fog on Thursday led to four fatal accidents in the East and West India Docks, and several persons met with very narrow escapes through falling overboard. Other persons narrowly escaped being run over. One person was severely injured by this means. Some of the omnibuses were obliged to stop running. The robberies during the night of shops and dwelling houses were great beyond precedent.

At a special meeting of the City Sewers Commission, held on Wednesday, the seventh and last annual report from Mr. John Simon, late Medical Officer of Health, was read and ordered to be printed. Mr. Simon shows that the death rate in the City, during the last year, twenty-five-and-a-half per thousand, though less than the rate of many urban districts, still admits of being largely reduced. He enumerates the several measures of sanitary improvement already in operation; points to the existing want of public baths and washhouses; and, in bidding them farewell, promises that "seven years more, such as have just elapsed, with those increased powers which are at hand, and with exertion proportionate to such powers, will enable you to show an unequalled example of successful sanitary government."

On Sunday some thousands of persons assembled in Hyde-park, on the green sward between the Serpentine and the Marble Arch, but they were chiefly respectable persons, who evinced no desire to break the peace. There were some few hundred boys and "roughs," who amused themselves by hissing the police and pelting each other with clods. At one period of the afternoon there appeared to be some danger that there would be a rush into Belgravia, but the movement was effectually frustrated. There were 800 policemen, mounted and on foot, in the Park, and there was a strong reserve outside in case of need. The mounted police rode about the Park, and so kept the people moving. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., M.P., the First Lord of the Admiralty, and Mr. Massey, M.P., the Under-Secretary for the Home Department, were in the Park during a great portion of the afternoon.

Law and Police.

A case came before the Southwark Magistrate, on Wednesday, curiously illustrative of the trade with Russia carried on through Prussia. A labourer was charged with stealing a quantity of Russian tallow from Mark Brown's wharf in the city. Mr. Combe asked who the tallow belonged to? One of the owners of Mark Brown's wharf said that the tallow had just arrived from Russia, consigned to an English firm; and it was unloading at this wharf, to be bonded for the owners. The tallow came over in casks; and on the previous afternoon witness perceived the head of one broken out, and a large quantity of the tallow taken out. The prisoner worked on the wharf, and he had no doubt the tallow produced came out of that cask.—Mr. Combe: "You say this is Russian tallow, and unloading from a vessel just arrived; how is it that you have Russian tallow from that country, when we are at war?" Wharfinger:—"Easy enough, Sir. We have large dealings with Russia although we are at war, and our money is extensively received in return. Nearly all our tallow comes from Russia." Mr. Combe—"How does it come from Russia, when all her ports are blockaded and the war is proceeding?" Witness—"It comes through Prussia, your worship. The tallow in question came from Memel in a Dutch vessel." Mr. Combe—"What part of Russia does this tallow come from?" Wharfinger:—"From St. Petersburg. It is there sold by the merchants on English account to the care of a Prussian firm, who convey it through Russia and Prussia to Memel, where it is publicly shipped to England. Not only tallow comes into the market largely from Russia, but hemp, flax, and dyewoods. We are constantly receiving those sort of goods; but tallow is declining, so much so, that the prices are much higher, having risen to 73*s.* the hundredweight." The thief was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

In the case of Beamish v. Beamish it was decided a few days ago, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, that it is not illegal for a clergyman to marry himself. On Friday Judge Crampton delivered the unanimous decision of the Court, who were of opinion that the marriage was a valid, notwithstanding that it was a clandestine and irregular marriage. The law, as laid down in the *Queen v. Milles*, was, that a marriage *per verba de presenti* was an indissoluble contract between the parties, affording to either of them, on application to the court: spiritual, the power of compelling the solemnisation of an actual marriage; but that such a marriage never constituted a full and complete marriage, unless it was made in the presence of, and with the intervention of a clergyman, in holy, that was episcopal orders. In the present case, there was the intervention of a clergyman in holy orders; and although the form of ceremony, as in the Book of Common Prayer, had to be strained as regarded the responses, the celebrant being the bridegroom himself, and there was no witness present, still that did not render the marriage invalid, although it certainly was irregular

and clandestine. The judgment of the Court was for establishing the legitimacy of the plaintiff.

The *Daily Telegraph* was the subject of an action in the Bail Court on Friday, when Mr. Cole, barrister, recovered from Colonel Sleigh, the proprietor, 30*l.*, as engaged editor for three months. He claimed 48*l.*, at 4*l.* a-week; but it appearing that, instead of being editor, he had only written articles, the sum was reduced by the Jury.

Literature.

The Wabash; or, The Adventures of an English Gentleman's Family in the Interior of America. By J. R. Beste, Esq. London: Hurst and Blackett.

THE Wabash is a river in Indiana, which, if we remember aright, joins the Ohio at the south-western corner of that state, after being for above a hundred miles the boundary between it and Illinois. The book to which the Wabash here gives its name, is a book of travel in the States and sojourn on the banks of the river;—a book written from a novel point of view, and having a perfectly unique character. We gather from several scattered intimations in its pages, that Mr. Beste is an English gentleman—also a Catholic—of independent fortune, who, with his wife and eleven children—a *twelfth* being in England at the time—under the conviction that emigration to the backwoods would be the best and happiest lot for his sons, already endowed with good European education, proceeded to America with the view of seeing them settled in their future home. Travelling in America with such an object, attention was paid to agricultural matters, and to the character of such social life as an emigrant finds in the interior, and to a variety of the more hidden aspects and conditions of existence, occupation, and society in the "far west" of the American continent. Travelling, too, with the deliberation necessary for a large family, much was seen which generally escapes the scampering and on-pushing male traveller; and all so seen was regarded from a novel point of view, as we have said,—namely, the *family feeling* of a household accustomed to the culture and ease of an "old world" wealthy home, but now preserving an *incog.* under the appearance and movements of common emigrants of the better class. The Americans, *as they are amongst themselves* in the Western States, are thus more fully and vividly pictured than they have been by travellers of less domesticity, or less serious purpose; and the general and social state of the emigrants' future home in the Western States, is made more realizable to our English notions and habits than it commonly is. And another peculiarity of the book is, that it has not one author, but several:—Mr. Beste writes the main narrative, but interweaves with it many extracts from journals kept by his children; who, writing amidst the scenes and experiences described, and with the freshness of youthful feeling, and without terror of the public and critics, have contributed the most lively and full-coloured passages to the work. If something of literary dignity be sacrificed, a great deal of genuine interest, and that the deepest, is thus gained; for the journals tell the daily pleasures and trials, new experiences and delights, new annoyances and sorrows, of the family, while it travelled healthily, or sojourned under sickness, or buried its dead—for not all returned to England—in the stranger-land which they hoped to make, but were disappointed in making, a home.

One is bound to give Mr. Beste and his children credit for truthfulness in what they have recorded—and for a sincere intention to do justice to the Americans amongst whom they temporarily dwelt. But something must be allowed for the prejudices, and customs, and old associations of such a family, suddenly placed in new and often trying circumstances: and we do not wonder at finding occasionally a disgusted feeling and a severe judgment, in what they have written. It is true they are generally very good-tempered, and tried hard to accommodate themselves to their position; but, inasmuch as there are special disagreeables, in persons, things, and incidents, in "the far west," they were specially felt by such people to be in very truth, to them, disagreeables of the most disagreeable order. Here is an early experience, only it is a city experience, not a distant country one:—

POLITE SERVANTS.

"Delavan's Hotel, at Albany, is a large, half-furnished building; it was conducted with the regularity of a military boarding-house, but without refinement or consideration for the comfort of its customers; it was a sort of caravanserai where men walked in or out, and smoked about the passages and corridors, at their pleasure; the only regulation being that they should take their meals at beat of gong, or not at all, and pay the established price for their board. The ladies' sitting-room here was large and handsomely furnished; the bed-rooms were very plain.—'Next morning,' writes Louie, 'we were sitting at breakfast, and our parents had not yet made their appearance, when a waiter came up to Kenelm, who hated everything that he thought savoured of "liberty and equality," and

said to him, "Is the old man down yet?"—"What old man?"—"Why, the old man, to be sure."—"I do not know who you mean."—"Why, the old man, your father, of course."—"My brother, very angry, said, 'I am not accustomed to hear my father spoken of in such a manner.' The waiter stared, and went away laughing."—"When 'the old man,' that's I, came in afterwards, I found the table loaded with tea and coffee, with hot rolls and hot corn bread, with sweetmeats, molasses, pancakes, and lots of cold meat: it was more like a north country than an English or European breakfast."

Here, in this trifle, peeps out the family sensitiveness and dignity, which really it was unreasonable for *incog.* travellers in the States to indulge, and which exhibit their bleeding wounds again and again, under the provocations and vexations caused by Yankee cuteness and impudence. Sometimes, however, there was really something to be complained of; as in the following transaction with

AN INDIANA DRESSMAKER.

"Our mourning dresses," writes Louie, 'had been made up by a dressmaker who lived at some little distance. One evening, Catherine and I walked there to fetch them home. We arrived at the cottage, and found a little girl in the kitchen. She ran up stairs to call her mother; and an ill-tempered, disagreeable-looking woman came down in a few minutes. Catherine said that we had come to fetch the dresses.—"And where's the money?" demanded the woman abruptly. "If you will call at the Prairie House to-morrow morning," replied Catherine, "your bill shall be paid."—"That won't do, I guess," observed another woman who joined us: "pay the money, and you shall have the dresses." "I have not brought the money with me," said my sister; "but surely you can trust us for a single night." "Who knows," said the woman, "but you may be off before the morning?" "We're not going to trust emigrant folks like you," chimed in the other woman. Catherine reddened; but she smothered her anger, and said, "We are too large a family to move so quietly that you should not hear of it. But are your people here such rogues that you suspect all travellers?" "No: it's different with our own folks; but folks such as you!"—Here the dressmaker cast a contemptuous glance at us, as if we were something far below the worthy inhabitants of Terre Haute. "Why, what in the world do you take us for," said I, indignantly intruding into the conversation, "that you think we are not as good as yourselves?" "I guess you think yourselves so, at least," said the dressmaker, eyeing me from head to foot. "Come," said Catherine, who knew my rather excitable temper, and dreaded an explosion, "come, my dear Louie, we must go home. Then you will bring the dresses and the bill will be paid to-morrow?" she continued, turning to the dressmaker. "Well now; I guess you may as well take the walk as me, seeing that I have plenty else to do." "Very well," said Catherine, quietly, "we will bring the money to-morrow." . . . Next morning, we walked again to the dressmaker's house, accompanied by Agnes; Kenneth was ill on his bed, and Frank was gone to Vandalia. After paying the bill (though the dresses had not been tried on to see if they fitted), we asked the woman to receipt it. This, however, she at once refused to do with great indignation; as if her honesty had been openly attacked: forgetting, or not choosing to remember, the manner in which she had suspected us the night before."

On this circumstance, Mr. Beste takes occasion to be rather hard on

AMERICAN WOMEN.

"Here, I assert, was a genuine, vulgar American woman; proud of having already reached a degree of competency which enabled her to look down upon and insult all emigrants whom she thought to be in search of it. Nor was she a solitary individual: she must be taken as the type of a class. Public opinion is all-powerful in America; and no woman there would dare so to behave were she not upheld by the public opinion of her fellows. . . . Here was a genuine whining, snuffing, dressing, rocking, fanning, self-sufficient American woman. I never saw her; she knew that I was supposed to be on my death-bed; but I have seen her like in petticoats in every part of the United States."

Elsewhere, Mr. Beste speaks quite seriously, and very strongly of "the lack-a-daisical conceit and affectation," "the listless, whining apathy," "the lounging, rocking, fanning idleness, and helpless fine-ladyism," which, as he declares, are universal in American women, and which he suspects are somehow "thought charming" by American men. When Mr. Beste writes out of a heart of enjoyment, he writes well; as in the following passage, which, after the widely differing descriptions of innumerable travellers, is a fresh and vivid picture of

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

"The great Horseshoe Fall was close before us. "Nearer—nearer came the waters. "Majestic, in the majesty with which they had recovered themselves after the hurrying and chafing of the rapids on this the Canadian side, on—they come; a peaceful, though rapid, river. The channel is here about half-a-mile broad; and onwards—onwards come the overflow of half the fresh waters on the globe. A rapid and peaceful river, on they come. Suddenly the earth, the solid rock-bed, fails beneath them. They spring forwards unsupported. The sun glances through them; and they gleam with hues more than any emerald bright. For a moment, they gleam; and then, down, down they go. A cauldron of froth and spray receives them. Clouds of white foam uprise from the rock-girt pit below, and hide whither they are gone, and what has become of them. But then again—lower down still—one hundred and sixty feet below the ledge whence they had sprung, there again they emerge from the foam-clouds; dark blue, almost angry black, though breaking occasionally into short, curling, flashing waves—on they go indignant, on they hurry, they roll, they race from the scene of their discomfiture. They dig themselves a channel three hundred feet deep below their own surface; and onwards, in that wild but narrow ravine, between those close, overhanging rocks, onwards they hurry, they roll, they race from the scene of their discomfiture."

"But is it all over? No: not so. Look above. There

where ye marked them first come on majestically slow; there where the rock-bed, cut away in the centre in the shape of a segment of a circle, or of a horseshoe, fails beneath them; there where transparent, emerald-green, they leapt from the precipice and fell down—down into the cauldron below; there onwards, onwards still they come in their majesty; there they leap; there they fall. A sentiment of infinitude, of eternity, oppresses the mind. Onwards they ever come; down, down they ever fall. So have they done since the world was made; so will they continue to do while the world endures."

"The voice of the Lord is upon the waters: the God of majesty speaketh in the thunder; the earth trembled and shook: the Lord ruleth the floods: the Lord is King for ever."

This is fine; and we could quote more. But we must only add, that Mr. Beste's volumes are full of interesting matter, and contain no little information. Once or twice, he touches topics which, even if morally harmless, *decency* should certainly have excluded. In spite of his seeming unwillingness to do so, he makes his "private and confidential" reader most unnecessarily "eat dirt;" and it is a pity thus to blemish, and to restrict the perusal of, a really good and amusing book.

The Bible: What is it? Whence came it? How came it? Wherefore came it? To whom came it? How should we treat it? No. I. of the Excelsior Library. London: John F. Shaw, Paternoster-row and Southampton-row. Manchester: Anderson and Son.

A LITTLE book not only on great subjects, but on the very greatest that affect our faith in the present life, and our hopes in that which is to come. And without the slightest disparagement of the work before us, we may add, that it is beyond the range of all reasonable expectation to overtake these topics, and all the questions started by them, in any one treatise. What is attempted in this small volume is bravely attempted, and what is done is well done, in reply to the questions whose category we give above. The idea of the "Excelsior Library" is good: it is intended to publish, "at intervals, a series of works of a suggestive character, on important topics of general interest." The choice of the first topic is, we think, wise and timely. It indicates the character and purpose of the series, and commences their course by an indication of their chiefest difficulty. We can do no less while expressing our judgment of this preliminary number, than heartily to bid the design good success, and its promoters higher rewards than mere pecuniary results. In justice to the author, who is well known as one of our foremost men in the vicinity of London, it is but right to hear his own statement of the field over which he proposes to travel: "The Bible is a book made up of several distinct tracts. How do we know that these do form proper parts of the Bible? This is our first question. The Bible professes to deal with the highest of all subjects on the highest of all authorities; it professes to be God's revelation of himself. How is it proved to come from Him? This is our second question. The Bible comes through men, and it bears evident traces of the human instrumentality or agency through which it has been given to us. How are we to receive, or to distinguish its contents? Must we separate the Divine from the human, and how? This is the third question. If this book be from God, and if He have taken care that it should be essentially free from human imperfection and error, what is the end He means to answer by its gift? This is the fourth question. To whom is committed the task of interpreting it, and what is the right spirit and mode of so doing, are the fifth and sixth questions."

Now, as we have indicated, these are grave and great questions. Each one deserves a full exposition, and a real service would be done to our generation by a frank and thorough investigation of each. Especially does the third question require more ample treatment than it has yet received. There are suggestions and hints, it is true, scattered in this and in larger treatises: but they awaken doubt quite as much as they allay it, unless the topics they involve are thoroughly discussed. In the small treatise before us, to which we give a hearty commendation, it appears to us to be rather an error, that the difficulties connected with the *Old Testament* are so briefly treated, whilst on more familiar topics there are ample details. There are difficulties touching whole books and considerable portions of books that must sooner or later be grappled with, and which only require a manful heart to deal with them, to convert many a receding sceptic into an approaching and cordial friend to that vital Christianity which, as it lies above, so is it altogether unconnected with, the surface-difficulties that associate themselves with the transmission of ancient books whose composition stretches over a period of nearly thirty centuries. We warmly commend to our readers this brief but suggestive treatise, which, within its own limits, is an admirable book—deeply thought-out, and beautifully and powerfully written.

Mr. W. Chambers, in his recent work on America, declares that the remarks about bolting their food are unfounded; but Mr. Oliphant, who admits this with regard to hotels at Boston or New York, says that at the *tables d'hôte* at St. Paul, the capital of Minnesota, "from the moment when the first rush into the dining-room took place, to the moment the first man left it, was exactly seven minutes and a half. In ten minutes I remained the solitary spectator of a melancholy array of empty dishes, the contents of which had been sufficient, in that short period, to satisfy nearly a hundred voracious denizens of the Far West."

Cleanings.

A half-holiday on Saturday is about to be adopted in the Bankruptcy Court.

Sydney Smith, on seeing a lump of American ice, remarked that he was glad to see anything solvent come from America.

"What," asked Margarita, "do you think is really the food of the infant Cupid?" Cecilia answered, "Arrow root."

The Directors of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank have, we understand, ordered all their *employés* who adorned their face with a moustache to shave or resign.—*Sunderland Times*.

The *Birmingham Gazette* ridicules the statement which has been generally circulated, respecting the manufacture of idols in that town, and affirms that there is no ground whatever for the assertions that have been made.

An idler, meeting with one of the strolling organ-players, was inclined to engage in conversation with him, and asked him, "What part in the grand drama of life do you perform?" "I mind my own business," was the brief and pointed reply.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, lecturing in New York, set his audience agape by declaring that "we eat gas, drink gas, tread on gas, and are gas!"—"Then it's a great shame," cried a calculating Yankee, "that gas is so dear."

On the evening when the news of the fall of Sebastopol reached Richmond, Virginia, J. H. Taylor was playing Hamlet; and in the last scene, when he exclaimed—

—Oh! I die, Horatio;

The potent poison quite o'ercomes my spirit.

I cannot live to hear the news from England,

—a spectator cried out, "Die away, old hoss; Sebastopol is taken!"—*New York Herald*.

The proprietor of a penny daily newspaper in Scotland was recently called upon by one of his subscribers and asked what allowance he would make if the subscriber were to discontinue the paper and take in the placard only, which was generally issued with it. The worthy proprietor, on asking the reason for this unusual request, was informed that there was always a vast deal more news in the placard than he could ever find in the paper.—*Liverpool Times*.

According to a correspondent of the *Coventry Herald*, Sir Joseph Paxton's first employment was that of errand-boy to Lord Hardwick, at Tittenhanger House, London Colney; Sir Joseph's elder brother being at that time bailiff and gardener in the same service. The writer tells a story showing the ready resource of the future knight for escaping the effects of a whipping for loitering: he stuffed a quantity of hay under his jacket to break the effects of the blows he expected to receive, and *did* receive, from his incensed brother.

The seventh volume of Louis Blanc's "History of the French Revolution," has just made its appearance. The *Athenæum* bestows very high praise upon the French historian. "We may be always fascinated by the flowing and sparkling story, as presented by M. de Lamartine; we shall assuredly value M. Michelet's brilliant, but confused and inaccurate, pictures; but to comprehend the French Revolution,—as it began and as it ended,—as it developed its crimes and its virtues,—as it was influenced by the King and by the Coalition, by the Girondins and by the Mountain, the student must in future take up the work of M. Louis Blanc."

A Crimean correspondent of the *Daily News* states that he recently copied the following epitaph, from an unpainted piece of deal wood, one foot long and ten inches broad, which was lying on a grave in the burial ground near Balaklava: "Sacred to the memory of Frederick Spratt, private, Royal Marines, late of Her Majesty's ship Bellerophon, who departed this life on the 21st of April, 1855, at the age of thirty-six years:—

"Here lies an old soldier whom all must applaud,

He fought many battles both at home and abroad;

But the fiercest engagement he ever was in,

Was the battle of self in the conquest of sin."

"I thought this so worthy of preservation," he adds, "that I have ordered both the board to be fixed and the grave itself kept in order."

"Glasgow and its Clubs," by Dr. Strang, abounds in characteristic anecdotes of more than half a century ago, which exhibits a striking contrast to the manners and habits of the present day. Then every one was addicted to drinking. "Even the clergy and their flocks were in the habit of discussing the weighty matters of the Church over a tankard of twopenny or a glass of Glenlivet."—"A story told of the Rev. Dr. John Hamilton and one of his parishioners, which occurred about this time, will best illustrate this: Having both something important to talk over in the forenoon, they retired, as customary, to a public-house, and called for a gill of spirits and a piece of oat-cake. Both were brought in and laid on the table; but before attempting to partake of either, Dr. Hamilton asked a blessing, which, closing his eyes, he lengthened out with such a copious infusion of Presbyterian doctrine that long before its conclusion, his friend became tired, and, sip by sip, drank off the spirits placed before him. On arriving at 'Amen,' the minister stretched out his hand to take hold of the gill-stoup, but lo! on raising the lid, he found the vessel empty. 'Ring the bell,' cried he, evidently annoyed either at the supposed neglect or indignity offered to them; adding, 'this is really too bad.'—'Hooly, hooly,' said the parishioner, it is all right enough. I am to blame for that. If you had been less lengthy in your prayer it would not have happened. But let me give you a hint for the future, that the Scriptures tell us 'to watch as well as to pray.'"

BIRTH.

Nov. 20, at Shepton Mallet, the wife of the Rev. J. Young, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 20, at Shortwood, by the Rev. T. F. Newman, the Rev. Thomas Evans Fuller, of Melksham, son of the Rev. A. G. Fuller, of Cardiff, to Mary Payne, second daughter of Isaac Hillier, Esq., of Newmarket, near Stroud.

Nov. 18, at the Independent Chapel, Chapel-street, Salford, Manchester, by the Rev. Samuel Clarkson, Mr. John Harrison, of Fishergate, Preston, to Elizabeth Ellen, third daughter of the late Mr. James Dickinson, of Salford.

Nov. 16, at the Independent Chapel, Steeple Bumpstead, Essex, by the Rev. E. J. Newton, Mr. Stephen Chopping, of Stebbing, to Emma Harriott, youngest daughter of John Willett, Esq., Clay Wall Farm, Steeple Bumpstead.

Nov. 16, at the Independent Chapel, Tonbridge, Mr. Joseph Richard Lower, to Miss Hannah Sleeman.

Nov. 8, at Sampford Brett, Somerset, by the Rev. J. K. Greenham, George Seymour, Esq., of the city of Exeter, merchant, to Grace Chave, relict of the late Thomas Stoyte, Esq., of the firm of Stoyte and Hasegood, corn merchants, Bristol.

Nov. 13, at Soberton, Hants, the Rev. George Martin Gorman, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Wokingham, Notts, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Holmes, D.D., Head Master of Leeds Grammar-school.

Nov. 15, at Providence Chapel, Rochdale, by the Rev. W. Spencer, Robert Leach, to Mary Ann Schofield, both of Rochdale.

DEATHS.

Nov. 19, of congestion of the lungs, brought on by a severe cold, Richard Paul Hase Jodrell, Esq., eldest son of Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, Bart., of Portland-place, and of Salford, Norfolk.

Lately, at Hillingdon, Sir Wm. M. M. Swinerton Pilkington, Bart., of Butterton Hall, Staffordshire.

Nov. 14, at Princes-park, Liverpool, of scarlatina, Eliza Campbell, aged ten; and Nov. 15, James, aged three and a half, only children of James M. Henry, Liverpool.

Nov. 14, Charles Alfred, infant son of Alfred Barnes, Esq., Green Bank, Farnworth, near Manchester.

Nov. 16, at Tottenham, Newton, son of Robert Maynard, Esq., aged two.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The English Funds opened this morning at an unfavourable reaction, but, on a renewal of speculative purchases, a marked upward movement set in, and was fully maintained to the close. The market finally left off $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than yesterday, with a strong appearance. These purchases are presumed to be based upon an idea that the suspension of warlike operations during the coming winter will be taken advantage of by the German Powers for a renewed attempt at negotiating a basis of agreement for peace. An advance on to-day's Paris Bourse, operated in the same direction. An increase in the demand for money in the Stock Exchange, under the influence of which $\frac{1}{2}$ and even 5 per cent. was freely paid for loans on Government securities, had no counteracting effect, being regarded as temporary and induced by the instalment of 10 per cent. which fell due to-day upon the 16,000,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ loan. Consols for the 6th December were first marked 88 $\frac{1}{2}$, and rose with little re-action to 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 89, the closing quotation. For Money the final price was 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. The day's business altogether was of a more important character than for some time past. The market for Exchequer Bills remains very heavy. After falling to 12s. to 8s., the price closed at 10s. to 5s. dis.

In the Foreign Stock Market there was little movement, except in Turkish securities, purchases of which were induced by the rise in Consols. The Six per Cents. closed at 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, being $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than yesterday, and the Four per Cent. Guaranteed Loan at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.

In Lombard-street money continues to find full employment, but the demand to-day was chiefly for the Stock Exchange, the members of which hold the bulk of the outstanding "Consol Scrip" of the loan.

The arrivals of specie, last week, amounted to 303,000 $\frac{1}{2}$. The amount of the exports is unascertained, but it is believed to have equalled, if not exceeded, that of the imports.

The Liverpool advices mention that about two-thirds of the 175,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ in specie brought in by the Africa was at once transhipped for Havre. The rest of this supply is also expected to be sent away forthwith.

The trade reports from the manufacturing towns for the past week are satisfactory. At Manchester there has been a steady amount of business at firm prices. The Birmingham accounts describe no alteration in the iron-market, but indicate that in manufactured articles the tendency would be towards greater firmness, but for the fact of some houses being impelled by the high rate of discount to resort to underselling. As regards the general trade of the place the present is always the dull season, but there is more employment than at the corresponding period of 1854. At Nottingham likewise, although it is usually a dull time, there has been considerable activity, chiefly in consequence of American orders. In the woollen districts there has been alteration, and the transactions are nearly to an average extent. The Irish linen-markets are also without change, and continue to exhibit a healthy tone.

The departures from the port of London for the Australia colonies during the past week comprised six vessels—three to Port Phillip, one to Adelaide, one

to New Zealand, and one to Lannceston—with an aggregate capacity of 3,593 tons. The rates of freight show no material alteration.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
Sper Ct. Consols	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8
Consols for Account	88 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8
3 per Cent. Red.	87 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	87 8
New 3 per Cent.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8
Annuities	—	236	237	235	208	208
India Stock	—	—	208 7	208 9	208	208
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchequer-bills.	3 dis	9 dis	7 dis	11 dis	5 dis	—
India Bonds	—	—	4 dis	—	10 dis	—
Long Annuities	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3 7-16	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria. c. 37, for the week ending on Saturday, the 10th day of Nov., 1855.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£24,646,295
Government Debt.....	£11,015,100
Other Securities.....	2,944,900
Gold Coin & Bullion	10,846,295
Silver Bullion.....	—
	£34,646,295

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,553,000
Reserve.....	3,208,593
Public Deposits.....	3,605,358
Other Deposits.....	11,166,069
Seven Day and other	—
Bills.....	942,750
	£33,475,760

Nov. 15, 1855. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, November 16, 1855.

COOMES, C., Waltham, Kent, grocer, Nov. 27, Dec. 27; solicitors, Messrs. Linklaters and Hackwood, Sise-lane; and Mr. Walker, Canterbury.

GROGAN, J., Stockbridge-terrace, Pimlico, musical instrument dealer, Nov. 27, Dec. 28; solicitor, Mr. Burkill, Currier's-hall.

GORTON, T., Lincoln's-inn-fields, merchant, Dec. 4 and 26; solicitor, Mr. Jerwood, Ely-place, Holborn.

TAYNOR, W., Clifford-road, St. John's-wood, builder, Nov. 24, Jan. 5; solicitor, Mr. Chapple, Great Carter-lane.

CHAMBERS, J., Stamford Baron, Northamptonshire, coal merchant; Nov. 24, Jan. 5; solicitors, Messrs. Wright and Bonner, London-street, Fenchurch-street; and Mr. Law, Stamford, Lincolnshire.

BAKE, J., Cambridge-terrace, Barnsbury-park, and Caledonian-road, Islington, contractor, Dec. 4 and 26; solicitor, Mr. Atkinson, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

GLENN, J., Cambridge-terrace, Islington, builder, Nov. 27, Dec. 20; solicitors, Messrs. Chilton and Burton, Chancery-lane.

WALKER, T., Kidderminster, Worcestershire, licensed victualler, Nov. 26, Dec. 17; solicitors, Mr. Boycott, Kidderminster and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

WHITMORE, E. J. L., Ramsbury, Wiltshire, apothecary, Nov. 30, Dec. 31; solicitors, Messrs. Abbot and Lucas, Bristol.

VICKERS, B., Newton Bushell, Devonshire, wine and spirit merchant, Nov. 27, Dec. 27; solicitors, Mr. Francis, Newton Bushell; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

FRENCH, B., St. Mary's-terrace, Walworth-road, stationer, Nov. 27, Dec. 20; solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.

HALL, W., Durham, grocer, Nov. 27, Jan. 8; solicitors, Mr. Brown, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. Cooper, Sunderland; and Messrs. Harle and Co., Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

USHER, W., Sunderland, Durham, rope manufacturer, Nov. 23, Dec. 21; solicitor, Mr. Cooper, Sunderland, Durham.

DIVIDENDS.

Dec. 7, H. Elgar, Ashford, Kent, grocer—Dec. 10, J. Rolfe, Faversham, Kent, tailor—Dec. 7, S. Adams, New-court, Goswell-street, licensed victualler—Dec. 7, W. Clerk, Surbiton, Surrey, builder—Dec. 10, C. Goeringer, Queen-street, Westminster, victualler—Dec. 8, J. F. B. Cabburn, Cumberland-row, St. Pancras, licensed victualler—Dec. 8, W. Y. Ball, Wood-street, City, and Holland-street, Blackfriars-road, wholesale glover—Dec. 7, T. Patient, Saffron Walden, Essex, cooper—Dec. 7, J. C. Lacey, Great St. Helen's, City, gun manufacturer—Dec. 7, C. J. Hubbard, Crutched-friars, City, and Saffron Walden, Essex, hop merchant—Dec. 8, W. Fairley, Bedford, provision merchant—Dec. 8, E. Pownall, Ipswich and Harwich, ship owner—Dec. 7, J. H. Mills, Hove, Sussex, broker—Dec. 10, H. Rabbra, Dudley, Worcestershire, grocer—Dec. 10, J. Allen, Birmingham, builder—Dec. 10, C. Massingham, Birmingham, wholesale jeweller—Dec. 10, J. McCarthy, Aston, near Birmingham—Dec. 8, W. Hancock, Talk-o'-th'-Hill, Staffordshire, builder—Dec. 22, N. Levy, Worcester, clothier—Dec. 21, J. Webber, Birmingham, grocer—Dec. 22, R. W. Bennett, Westbromwich, Staffordshire, brewer—Dec. 5, A. Elwood, Chard, Somersetshire, money scrivener—Dec. 10, A. Peat, Manchester, boot and shoe manufacturer—Dec. 10, G. Hoyle and J. Tattersall, Whitwell Bottom, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers—Nov. 29, J. Manley, Manchester, machine maker—Dec. 10, J. Aldridge, Leeds, chemist—Dec. 17, J. Blakey and G. Blakey, Keighley, Yorkshire, grocers—Dec. 8, W. Marshall and W. Smith, Sheffield, edge tool manufacturers.

T. Sidney and C. Wells, Ludgate-hill, City, tea dealers—T. Sidney and J. B. Ward, Kingston-upon-Hull, tea dealers—N. Kenward, and H. Beeny, Sutton, Surrey, millers—J. Hipkins and S. Meek, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, brewers—T. Storey and R. Greenham, and R. Howson, Lancaster, ironfounders; as far as regards T. Storey—J. Herzog and J. M. Hagenbach, Friday-street, Cheapside, commission agents—W. C. Bernard, T. Fuidge, and W. Frapp, Jun., Bristol, sugar refiners—T. E. H. Rutledge and J. A. Talcott, Leadenhall-street, City, ship brokers—H. Medworth and C. Harris, Little Howland-street, Tottenham-court-road, waded moulding makers—M. Blandin and J. M. Laquidain, Tampico, Mexico, merchants—T. Kingston and S. Nathan, Manchester, watchmakers—W. Hartcliffe, W. Dickens, and S. Fearnough, Salford, Lancashire, machinists; as far as regards W. Hartcliffe—R. Weightman, J. T. Weightman, and E. G. Weightman, Bawtry, Yorkshire, wine merchants; as far as regards R. Weightman—R. Green, sen., and R. Green, jun., Leamington Priory, Warwickshire, car proprietors—J. Hulce and J. Humphreys, Droitwich, Worcestershire, boiler makers—J. Ferrabee and H. Ferrabee, Phoenix Iron Works, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, engineers—T. Ridgway and T. B. Ingles, Huddersfield, wool merchants—H. L. Kayser, H. Turck, and J. E. Partington, Manchester, commission merchants; as far as regards J. E. Partington—Mary Ann Cartwright, and J. Crofts, Birmingham, gun makers—J. W. Kerin and B. Reynolds, Jun.—J. Ehlers and G. W. Stourton, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants—D. Curr, J. Hall, and J. Brown, Manchester, linen manufacturers; as far as regards D. Curr—W. H. Hughes and J. M. Joynson, Everton, Lancashire, painters—A. S. Daniell and J. Bennett, Bake-street, Portman-square—A. Bogle, Glasgow and Cheltenham, merchant; as far as regards his connexion with the London, Leith, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Shipping Company.

LOCKHART, R., Baronsland, Lanarkshire, wood merchant, Nov. 23.

WILSON, M., Glasgow, shoe furnisher, Nov. 26.

HUNTER, P., Jun., Millport, Joiner, Nov. 27.

LAVERY, W., Linwood, Renfrewshire, carter, Nov. 26.

ARMITAGE, Frankish, and Barker, Sheffield, steel manufacturers, first div. of 8s., Nov. 13, and any subsequent day at Brewin's Sheffield.

FINLAYSON, E., Maryburgh, near Dingwall, merchant, Nov. 30.

PIPER, J., Edinburgh, tailor, Dec. 3.

HAMMOND, J., Chancery-lane, furniture dealer, first div. of 4s. 1d., Nov. 22, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Winter, J., Sandhurst, Kent, builder, first div. of 1s. 3d., Nov. 22, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Conquest, J., Moorgate-street, City, money scrivener, first div. of 1s. 9d., Nov. 22, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Shepherd, T., King's Lynn, Norfolk, hop-merchant, first div. of 7s. 8d., Nov. 22, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Gibson, A., Great St. Helen's, City, ship and insurance broker, first div. of 2s. 1d., Nov. 22, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Rossiter, G. F., London-wall, City, wholesale clothier, second div. of 9d., any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Lawford, T. B., George-yard, wine merchant, first div. of 12s., Nov. 21, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Stevens, J., Fetter-lane, cheesemonger, first div. of 1s. 2d., Nov. 21, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Sykes, J., Little Tower-hill, clothier, first div. of 6s. 5d., Nov. 21, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Lawford and Maitland, George-yard, wine merchants, first div. of 10d., Nov. 21, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Maitland, E. (separate estate), George-yard, wine merchant, first div. of 11d., Nov. 21, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Prichard, T., Sidecup, Kent, apothecary, first div. of 4s. 7d., Nov. 21, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—McCarthy, F. P., Beech-street, Barbican metal broker, first div. of 1s. 9d., Nov. 21, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Warburton, J., Sheffield, edge tool manufacturer, first div. of 1s. 3d., any day after Nov. 20, at Brewin's, Sheffield—Wells, J., Sheffield, publican, first div. of 4s., any Tuesday on or after Nov. 20, at Brewin's, Sheffield—Hatton, F. A., Chesterfield, printer, first div. of 3s. 3d., any Tuesday on or after Nov. 20, at Brewin's, Sheffield—Thompson, J. B., Rotherham, draper, first div. of 8d., any day on or after Nov. 20, at Brewin's, Sheffield—Dawson, J., Butterworth, E., and Butterworth, J., Rochdale, calico-printers, further div. of 1d., November 20, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hernaman's, Manchester—Wilson, J., and Wilson, B., Manchester, tailors, first div. of 2s. 5d., Nov. 20, and every subsequent Tuesday, at Hernaman's, Manchester—Jackson, M., and Heywood, T., Droylsden, skein printers, first div. of 1s. 7d., Nov. 20, and every subsequent Tuesday, at Hernaman's, Manchester—Wilson, J. (separate estate), Manchester, tailor, first div. of 0d., Nov. 20, and every subsequent Tuesday, at Hernaman's, Manchester—Worsley, B., and Heys, J., Helmshore, near Haslingden, cotton manufacturers, first div. of 1s. 5d., Nov. 20, and every subsequent Tuesday, at Hernaman's, Manchester.

Tuesday, November 20, 1855.

BANKRUPT.

CHOPPING, T., Clapham, Surrey, brewer, Nov. 28, Dec. 22; solicitors, Messrs. Linklaters and Co., Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.

OSBORN, H., Lower Thames-street, City, and Water-lane, Lower Thames-street, wine merchant, Nov. 29, Jan. 3; solicitor, Mr. Cook, Cheapside.

FRASER, G., Pembroke-wharf, Caledonian-road, and Golden-lane, Barbican, ironfounder, Dec. 5, Jan. 2; solicitor, Mr. Taylor, South-street.

WINDER, H., Oxford-street, shawl dealer, Dec. 5, Jan. 2; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Gresham-street.

TAYNOR, W., Clifton-road, St. John's-wood, builder, Nov. 24, Jan. 5; solicitor, Mr. Chapple, Great Carter-lane.

WELCHMAN, J. H., Grove-terrace, Paddington, wine merchant, Dec. 1, Jan. 12; solicitor, Mr. Mount, Clement's-lane.

SIMPSON, S. D., East Cowes-park, Isle of Wight, licensed victualler, Dec. 1, Jan. 5; solicitor, Mr. Moss, Queen-street, Cheapside.

CLARKE, R., Adelaide-street, Strand, lamp dealer, Dec. 4, Jan. 1; solicitors, Mr. Ivamy, Southampton-buildings; and Messrs. Wright, Birmingham.

CHAMBERLAIN, W., Walsall, Staffordshire, builder, Dec. 1 and 22; solicitors, Mr. Willinson, Walsall; and Mr. James, Birmingham.

DAVIES, J., Cradleigh Heath, Staffordshire, plumber, Dec. 1 and 22; solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

BACON, L., Sedgley, Staffordshire, grocer, Dec. 1 and 22; solicitors, Mr. Smith, Horsley Heath; and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

ALLEN, J., and MOORE, J., Birmingham, medallists, Dec. 1 Jan. 10; solicitors, Messrs. Wright, Birmingham.

EUSTACE, H., Neath, Glamorganshire, wine merchant, Dec. 3, Jan. 8; solicitors, Messrs. Henderson and Co., Bristol; and Mr. Cathbertson, Neath, Glamorganshire.

SAUNDERS, W. H., Cardiff, Glamorganshire, wine merchant, Dec. 3, Jan. 8; solicitor, Mr. Pridemore, Bristol.

CAWTHRON, H., Halifax, Yorkshire, druggist, Dec. 7, Jan. 18; solicitors, Mr. Bennett, Halifax; Mr. Nettleton, Wakefield; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

DARLING, J., Sheffield, grocer, Dec. 8, Jan. 19; solicitors, Messrs. Hoole and Yeomans, Sheffield.

MILLS, J., New Bank, near Halifax, ironfounder, Dec. 7, Jan. 18; solicitors, Mr. Robson, Halifax; and Messrs. Carless and Cadworth, Leeds.

RILEY, J., Chester, china dealer, Dec. 4 and 31; solicitor, Mr. Rymer, Liverpool.

BROOKSON, J., Liverpool, hosier, Nov. 30, Dec. 21; solicitors, Messrs. Mason and Sturt, Cheapside; and Mr. Tyrer, Liverpool.

MOSS, G., Bron Offa, Denbighshire, coal dealer, Dec. 4 and 31; solicitors, Messrs. Fletcher and Hull, Liverpool.

CARRUTHERS, T., Manchester, oil and colour dealer, Nov. 30, Dec. 21; solicitor, Mr. Taylor, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS.

Dec. 13, J. Miller, Conduit-street West, Paddington, corn dealer—Dec. 11, W. Strahan, Sir J. D. Paul, and R. M. Bates, Strand, bankers—Dec. 11, J. Morrison, Cheapside, tailor—Dec. 11, W. Cornish, Great Thurlow, Suffolk, grocer—Dec. 11, J. Stevenson, Barham, Suffolk, innkeeper—Dec. 11, H. J. Bridges, Wandsworth-road, and Stowmarket, Suffolk, brewer—Dec. 11, J. Haywood, Derby, ironfounder—Dec. 12, J. W. Jeffreys and J. Meek, Liverpool, merchants—Dec. 12, G. Pryde, D. Jones, and J. Gibb, Liverpool, sail makers—Dec. 11, S. L. Samuel, Liverpool, watch manufacturer—Dec. 12, J. D. Neill (separate estate), Liverpool, ship merchant—Dec. 13, H. Brown, Liverpool, ship chandler—Dec. 13, J. Feeny, Birkenhead, Cheshire, eating-house keeper—Dec. 12, W. Jones, Manchester, glass merchant—Dec. 12, D. Goodman, Manchester, tobacconist—Dec. 14, I. Thorniley, Barnsley, near Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, cotton spinner—Dec. 13, W. Rileys, J. Lupton, R. Halstead, and J. Haworth, Burnley, Lancashire, cloth manufacturers.

W. N. Cook and S. R. Cook, Princes-street, Leicester-square, brushmakers—E. Van Goor and C. Van Goor, Bury-street, St. Mary-axe, wholesale watch manufacturers—C. J. Thomas, E. B. Frapp, Jun., T. Thomas, Jun., H. Thomas, and C. Thomas, Bristol, soap manufacturers, as far as regards E. B. Frapp, Jun.—M. Cunningham and R. Grannell, Howford-buildings, Fenchurch-street, shipping agents—J. McKay and W. Nichol, Woburn, drapers—A. J. Barnes and S. Barnes, Leeds, Yorkshire, waste dealers—E. L. Gibbs and T. B. Couchman, Arden, Warwickshire, attorneys-at-law—J. Wright and J. Lucas, Lincoln, agricultural machine makers—Susan Mary Barton and Sarah Anne Barton, Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, grocers—E. W. Jones and R. Parnall, Newport, Monmouthshire, merchants—Joseph Adcock and John Adcock, Birmingham, linen-draper—W. A. Hinde, H. Gregson, E. Mason, and T. Mason, Ridge-lane-mill, near Lancaster, silk spinners; as far as regards T. Mason—J. Oglio and J. King, Preston, Lancashire, linen-draper—H. C. Smith, J. G. Smith, and J. E. Robinson, Liverpool, merchants; as far as regards J. E. Robinson—B. Balster and T. H. Cheverton, Oxford-street, warehousemen—R. Bracken, J. Bracken, and T. Ambler, Ingrow Mills, near Keighley, Yorkshire, paper manufacturers—C. Kingsford and J. S. Swinford, Bow-common, manufacturing chemists—Arabella Levy, and S. Levy, Bristol and Birmingham, wholesale watch dealers—B. Lowe and M. A. Tyler, Manchester, artistic draughtsmen—R. Driver and S. Leaver, Halliwell, Lancashire, power loom manufacturers—T. Maxwell, J. Clerk, P. Somervall, and D. J. Somervall, Glasgow, corn merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Finlayson, E., Maryburgh, near Dingwall, merchant, Nov. 30.

Piper, J., Edinburgh, tailor, Dec. 3.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

HAMMOND, J., Chancery-lane, furniture dealer, first div. of 4s. 1d., Nov. 22, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Winter, J., Sandhurst, Kent, builder, first div. of 1s. 3d., Nov. 22, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Conquest, J., Moorgate-street, City, money scrivener, first div. of 1s. 9d., Nov. 22, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Shepherd, T., King's Lynn, Norfolk, hop-merchant, first div. of 7s. 8d., Nov. 22, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Gibson, A., Great St. Helen's, City, ship and insurance broker, first div. of 2s. 1d., Nov. 22, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Rossiter, G. F., London-wall, City, wholesale clothier, second div. of 9d., any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Lawford, T. B., George-yard, wine merchant, first div. of 12s., Nov. 21, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Stevens, J., Fetter-lane, cheesemonger, first div. of 1s. 2d., Nov. 21, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Sykes, J., Little Tower-hill, clothier, first div. of 6s. 5d., Nov. 21, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Lawford and Maitland, George-yard, wine merchants, first div. of 10d., Nov. 21, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Maitland, E. (separate estate), George-yard, wine merchant, first div. of 11d., Nov. 21, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Prichard, T., Sidecup, Kent, apothecary, first div. of 4s. 7d., Nov. 21, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—McCarthy, F. P., Beech-street, Barbican metal broker, first div. of 1s. 9d., Nov. 21, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Warburton, J., Sheffield, edge tool manufacturer, first div. of 1s. 3d., any day after Nov. 20, at Brewin's, Sheffield—Wells, J., Sheffield, publican, first div. of 4s., any Tuesday on or after Nov. 20, at Brewin's, Sheffield—Hatton, F. A., Chesterfield, printer, first div. of 3s. 3d., any Tuesday on or after Nov. 20, at Brewin's, Sheffield—Thompson, J. B., Rotherham, draper, first div. of 8d., any day on or after Nov. 20, at Brewin's, Sheffield—Dawson, J., Butterworth, E., and Butterworth, J., Rochdale, calico-printers, further div. of 1d., November 20, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hernaman's, Manchester—Wilson, J., and Wilson, B., Manchester, tailors, first div. of 2s. 5d., Nov. 20, and every subsequent Tuesday, at Hernaman's, Manchester—Jackson, M., and Heywood, T., Droylsden, skein printers, first div. of 1s. 7d., Nov. 20, and every subsequent Tuesday, at Hernaman's, Manchester—Wilson, J. (separate estate), Manchester, tailor, first div. of 0d., Nov. 20, and every subsequent Tuesday, at Hernaman's, Manchester—Worsley, B., and Heys, J., Helmshore, near Haslingden, cotton manufacturers, first div. of 1s. 5d., Nov. 20, and every subsequent Tuesday, at Hernaman's, Manchester.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 19.

The arrivals of English and foreign wheat during the past week, and the quantity offering this morning from the neighbouring counties, have been moderate; but a large quantity of English flour has come to hand by rail. The trade was quiet this morning, and only the best dry samples of English wheat realised last Monday's prices; the sale of foreign was limited, but without change in price. In flour less doing, Norfolks are held at 60s to 61s, Spanish at 60s to 60s per sack, and American at 44s to 45s per barrel. Beans and peas quite as dear. Barley ready sale, at 1s to 2s per qr higher than on this day week. The arrivals of oats were moderate, but as buyers are looking for better supplies of foreign, with the prevailing easterly wind, the trade was inactive, though fine samples made 6d per qr more than on Monday last. Linseed scarce and rather dearer. Linseed cakes in good demand, and 3s per ton higher. There is very little cloverseed offering, and red sells at full prices on speculation.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex and Kent, Red	84 to 88	Dantzic	82 to 86
Ditto White	83 94	Konigsberg, Red	82 90
Line, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	84 92
Yorkshire Red	84 88	Rostock	84 92
Scotch	84 88	Danish and Holstein	80 86
Rye	56 58	East Friesland	78 83
Barley malt (new)	44 48	Petersburg	74 82
Distilling	42 44	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	80 84	Polish Odessa	74 78
Beans, Masagan	45 47	Marianopol	86 88
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	56 60
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	82 94
Peas, White	54 56	Barley, Pomeranian	42 44
Grey	40 42	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 42	Danish	42 44
Boilers	58 60	East Friesland	32 34
Tares (English)	40 42	Egyptian	30 32
Foreign	40 42	Odessa	32 36
Oats (English feed)	27 29	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	44 46
Sack of 280 lbs.	74 77	Pigeon	46 48
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	42 43
Baltic	76 80	Peas, White	52 54
Black Sea	80 82	Oats—	
Hempseed	54 56	Dutch	24 31
Canaryseed	46 48	Jahde	27 31
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	25 29
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	29 30
German	—	Swedish	29 31
French	—	Petersburg	28 29
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	
Linseed Cakes, 177 lbs to 171 lbs		New York	42 46
Rape Cake, 71 lbs to 61 lbs per ton		Spanish, per sack	67 68
Rapeseed, 42 lbs to 44 lbs per last		Carawayseed	38 40

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 19.—The demand for both red and white cloverseed continues good, and prices are fully supported, foreign sellers requiring an advance of 1s to 2s on red seed. Trefoils are more inquired for, and are 2s dearer. Canaryseed is firm in value, with small supply.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 11d to 11½d; of household ditto, 9d to 10½d per 4lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Nov. 19.

Last week's receipts of beasts from Ireland, by sea, amounted to 53 head; and we also received 126 pigs. As the northern shipping ports on the Continent will now be shortly closed, we may anticipate a considerable falling off in the imports of foreign beasts. There was about an average supply of foreign stock in to-day's market, but its quality was very indifferent. From Ireland, via Liverpool, we had on offer 300 beasts, and 750 sheep, in good condition. As the aggregate supply of beasts was on the decrease, and as the attendance of buyers was tolerably good, the beef trade ruled brisk, at an advance in the quotations realised on Monday last, of 2d per 8lbs. The general top figure was 5s; but some prime Scots realised 5s 2d per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 1,700 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 350 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 80 horned and polled Scots. The show of sheep was limited, especially of English breeds, most of which were in poor condition; and the mutton trade was active, at prices fully equal to those obtained on this day se'night. The extreme price for Downs was 5s 2d per 8lbs. Calves—the supply of which was very moderate—sold briskly, at an advance in the prices of Monday last of fully 4d per 8lbs. The highest figure was 5s 4d per 8lbs. We had a steady demand for pigs. In the quotations we have no change to notice.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal.

a. d. s. d.		a. d. s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts	3 6 to 3 8	Pr. coarse woolled	4 4 to 4 6
Second quality	3 10 4 2	Prime Southdown	4 8 5 0
Prime large oxen	4 4 4 8	Lgo. coarse calves	4 0 4 10
Prime Scots, &c.	4 10 5 0	Prime small	5 0 5 4
Coarse inf. sheep	3 4 3 6	Large hogs	3 10 4 4
Second quality	3 8 4 2	Neat sm. porkers	4 6 5 0
Suckling calves	24s to 30s	Quarter-old store-pigs	23s to 28s each

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Nov. 19.

We have received large supplies of country killed meat up to these markets since Monday last, but those on offer slaughtered in the metropolis are very moderate, and in poor condition. About an average business is doing, as follows:—

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

a. d. s. d.		a. d. s. d.	
Inferior beef	3s 2d to 3s 6d	Inf. mutton	3s 2d to 3s 6d
Middling ditto	3s 8d to 3s 10d	Middling ditto	3s 8d to 3s 10d
Prime large do.	4s 0d to 4s 2d	Prime ditto	4s 2d to 4s 6d
Do. small do.	4s 4d to 4s 6d	Veal	3s 8d to 4s 10d
Large pork	3s 10d to 4s 4d	Small pork	4s 6d to 5s 0d

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 19.—A respectable amount of business was transacted in Irish butter last week, at an advance on all kinds of 1s to 2s, and the market closed with a firm and healthy aspect. Foreign was in good demand, at prices varying as in quality from 90s to 116s per cwt. Bacon, Irish and Hamburg, singed sides, of prime quality, were sold at 1s to 2s per cwt over the currency of this day se'night. Hams in short supply, and all that arrived were cleared off at full prices. Lard was held with more firmness, and for more money.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

a. d. s. d.		a. d. s. d.	
Friesland, per cwt.	108 to 112	Cheshire (new) per cwt	70 to 84
Kiel	100 110	Cheddar	74 90
Dorset	110 116	Double Gloucester	66 78
Carlow	106 108	Single ditto	60 70
Waterford	98 102	York Hams (new)	96 108
Cork (new)	94 106	Westmoreland ditto	94 108
Limerick	98 102	Irish ditto	90 94
Sligo	94 102	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	76 80
Fresh, per dozen	13 15	Irish (green)	70 72

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, Nov. 20.

SUGAR.—We have at length to report that there has been business enough publicly done to enable us to give some quotations. Nothing was done in West India, as holders and buyers waited the result of the public sales, which did not conclude until late. 5,600 bags of Mauritius were offered in public sale, and attracted a large attendance; the importers met the buyers, and about 2,500 bags found buyers at 60s to 64s, being a reduction of 2s 6d to 3s on the late highest point of the market, and it may be stated that the decline was less than was generally anticipated. 2,670 bags of Bengal were also offered, of which about 1,000 sold, at a decline of 3s; grain, 60s to 65s. The refined market inactive; prices remain nominally the same as at the close of last week.

COFFEE.—There has not been a public sale to-day, but there has been a fair demand for plantation Ceylon, from 61s to 62s; native, 55s 6d.

TEA.—The sales went off without spirit. Common congou sold

from 8½d to 9½d, according to quality, which was about 1d below the late highest private contract price.

COCHINEAL.—The public sales went off steadily, at previous rates.

RICE continues in good demand, and prices are fully 3d higher than last Friday.

RUM continues very firm; 30 hhds of East India, proof, sold at 3s, which was 1d advance.

SALTPETRE quoted firm, at previous prices.

NITRATE OF SODA has advanced to 19s.

COTTON.—400 bales sold during the last two days.

TALLOW is quoted dull, at 7½d to 7½d, on the spot.

IRON.—Scotch pig remains quoted 76s 6d.

In other articles no material alteration.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Nov. 19.—Coastwise, the arrivals of potatoes, last week, were but moderate; but we received rather a large supply by railway. The imports amounted to 14 bags from Harlingen, 8 barrels from Amsterdam, 120 bags from Rotterdam, 30 from Hambro', and 3 hampers from Kampen. A full average business is doing, as follows: York Regents, 90s to 115s; Scotch do., 90s to 105s; middlings, 60s to 7½d; Lincoln, 80s to 95s; Blues, 80s to 95s; Shaws, 80s to 95s per ton.

SPIRITS, LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 17.—There has been a good business doing in most kinds of rum, at prices fully equal to those paid last week. The brandy market is very quiet, but without leading to any change in the quotations. Malt spirit, 11s; and Geneva, 3s to 4s per gallon.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Nov. 19.—Our market remains about the same, both as to demand and prices. Inferior and brown qualities continue very dull of sale.

TALLOW, Monday, Nov. 19.—Since Monday last there has been considerable excitement in our market, and prices have improved to some extent. To-day the demand is steady, at 7½s 9d to 7½s per cwt for P.Y.C., on the spot, and 7½s for the spring. Town tallow is scarce, and worth 7½s net cash. Rough fat 4s per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Stock	Casks 68140	Casks 41631	Casks 33608	Casks 29019	Casks 17597
Price of Yellow Candle	37s 0d	47s 6d	36s 9d	36s 0d	37s 6d
Delivery last Week	3431	2917	2373	2948	4513
Ditto from the 1st of June	44720	42691	32541	37559	64692
Arrived last Week	1394	1735	4963	852	3526
Ditto from the 1st of June	76327	46394	62831	30771	34494
Price of Town Tallow	37s 6d	49s 6d	58s 0d	64s 6d	64s 6d

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Nov. 19.—The market for English wool this week has been heavy, at the following prices: Down tags, 1s 1½d to 1s 3d; half-bred, 1½d to 1s 1d; Kent fleeces, 1s 1½d to 1s 1½d; Leicester, 1½d to 1s 1d. Since Monday last, there has been a slight improvement in the demand for long-wools, and prices have been well supported; all other kinds, however, are very dull, but without leading to any change in the quotations. The market generally is well supplied, and very few foreign orders are coming to hand.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, Nov. 17.

Market Hides	5s to 6½s.	0 3½ to 0 0	pr lb.
Ditto	64 72 lbs.	0 3½ to 0 4	"
Ditto	72 80 lbs.	0 4 to 0 4½	"
Ditto	80 88 lbs.	0 4½ to 0 4½	"
Ditto	88 96 lbs.	0 4½ to 0 5	"
Ditto	96 104 lbs.	0 5 to 0 5	"
Horse Hides	—	6 0 to 6 0	each
Calf Skins, light	—	3 0 to 3 0	"
Ditto full	—	6 0 to 6 0	"
Polled Sheep	—	4 0 to 4 0	"
Kents and Half Breds	—	3 6 to 4 9	"
Downs	—	3 10 to 3 4	"
Lambs	—	2 9 to 4 6	"
Shearlings	—	0 0 to 0 0	"

COALS, Monday.—Market brisk. 190 ships at market. Fresh arrivals, 187. Left from last day, 3. Stewart's, 22s 3d; Hetton's, 22s 3d; Eden's, 21s 3d; Hartley's, 22s; Hartley's, 18s 6d; Tanfield's, 17s 6d.

Advertisements.

CHAPPUIS' PATENT REFLECTORS.

Manufactory, 10, St. Mary-axe.

THE DAY LIGHT REFLECTORS diffuse light into dark places, and supersede gas during day time.

THE GAS REFLECTOR increases the light, and decreases the consumption of gas; may be seen in operation at the

MANUFACTURER'S WAREHOUSE, 60, FLEET-STREET.

Every description of Reflectors for scientific, commercial, and domestic purposes, &c., &c.

STATIONERY AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

No Charge for Stamping Crest, Initials, or Address, and carriage paid on orders over 30s. Price Lists sent post free. Useful Envelopes, 3s. per 1,000; the Queen's Head Envelopes, 1s. per dozen; full size Note Paper, 5 quires for 6d.; thick ditto, 5 quires for 1s.; Swan's Copy Books, 3s. per dozen. Postmasters and Country Stationers supplied.

PARKINS and GOTTO, Manufacturing Stationers, 24 and 25, OXFORD-STREET.

PIANOFORTES Manufactured by RALPH

SMITH and CO., 171, Bishopsgate-street, are of the very best description, contain all the Recent Improvements, and are such as really can be warranted. Drawings, &c. will be forwarded, Post free, on application at their Ware-rooms, 171, Bishopsgate-street, London.

GRAFFTEY'S GLYCERINE POMADE.

Price 2s. 6d.

GRAFFTEY'S GLYCERINE COLD CREAM, price 1s. and 3s. 6d.

GRAFFTEY'S GLYCERINE SHAVING CREAM, price 1s. and 1s. 6d.

29, RED LION-SQUARE.

TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters

Patent. Newly Invented and Patented Application of Chemically Prepared White India Rubber, in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

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